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# TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT



1903 and 1904

Colorado & State  
Industrial & School  
GOLDEN & COLO

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**Hon. John R. Schermerhorn**





**Hon. Thos. J. Downen**





**Hon. Joseph Dennis, Jr.**





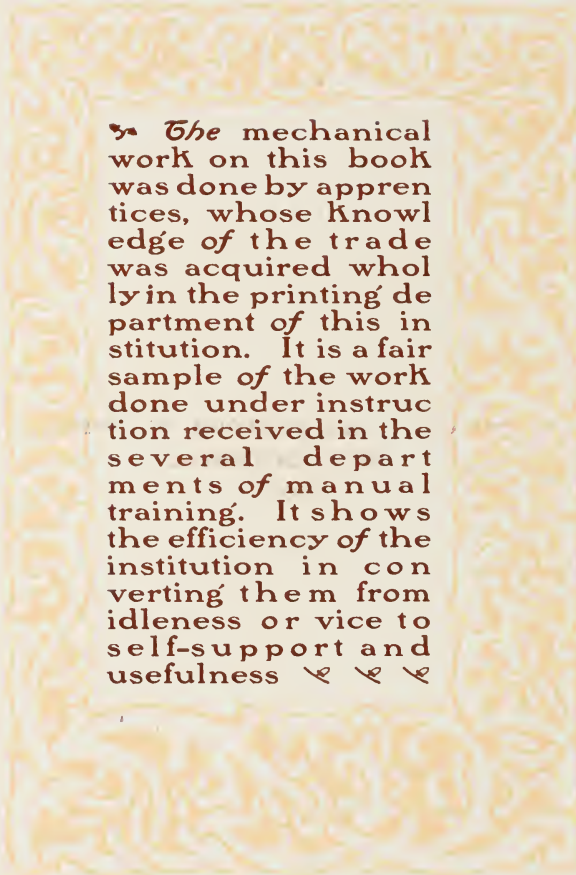
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Cottage C      Cottage B      Hospitals      Steel Standpipe      Outbuildings      Tailor Shop      Barns      Gymnasium      Administration Building      Carpenter Shop      Power House      Officers' Quarters      Main Building      Ice House  
 GENERAL VIEW OF GROUNDS



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PRESS  
GOLDEN, COLORADO  
1904



✧ *The mechanical work on this book was done by apprentices, whose knowledge of the trade was acquired wholly in the printing department of this institution. It is a fair sample of the work done under instruction received in the several departments of manual training. It shows the efficiency of the institution in converting them from idleness or vice to self-support and usefulness* ❧ ❧ ❧

WOOD ENGRAVED BY SLOYD DEPARTMENT

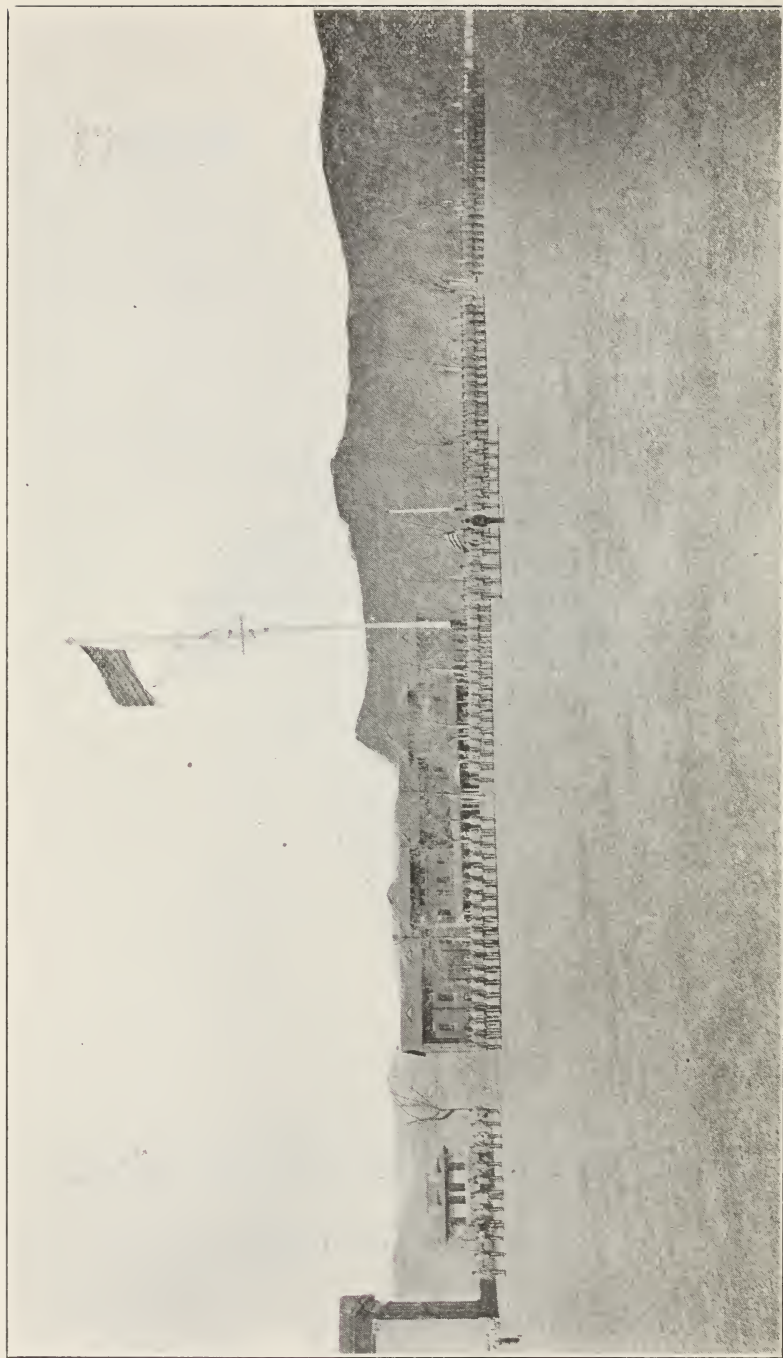


# Twelfth Biennial Report

1903-1904



State Industrial School For Boys  
Golden, Colorado



**Dress Parade**

2606  
2649782  
C

## Members Board of Control & Superintendents

List of Superintendents and Members of the Board of Control since organization of the school, July 11, 1881:

### MEMBERS BOARD OF CONTROL

Name	Residence	From	To
J. F. GARDNER.....	Frankstown	1881	1885
S. W. FISHER.....	Golden	1881	1882
A. L. EMIGH.....	Fort Collins	1881	1882
W. B. OSBORN.....	Loveland	1882	1885
W. G. SMITH.....	Golden	1882	1887
M. N. MEGRUE.....	Pueblo	1885	1893
A. L. EMIGH.....	Fort Collins	1885	1889
J. C. HUMMEL.....	Denver	1887	1893
J. M. MORRIS.....	Golden	1889	1893
B. F. WILLIAMS.....	Denver	1893	1895
W. J. JACKSON.....	Pueblo	1893	1894
JOSEPH MANN.....	Golden	1893	1895
MRS. E. G. CURTIS...	Canon City	1894	1897
C. P. HOYT.....	Golden	1895	1897
C. W. LAKE.....	Golden	1895	1899
W. A. SMITH.....	Denver	1897	1901
CHAS. LANDES.....	Pueblo	1897	1903
G. H. KIMBALL.....	Golden	1899	Died, 1903
H. E. BELL.....	Denver	1901	1901
J. R. SCHERMERHORN.	Denver	1901	Now in office
THOS. J. DOWNEN....	Pueblo	1903	Now in office
JOSEPH DENNIS, Jr...	Golden	1903	Now in office

### SUPERINTENDENTS

Name	Residence	From	To
W. C. SAMPSON.....	Plainfield, Ind.	Jun. 1. 1881	Apr. 15, 1889
D. R. HATCH.....	Golden	Apr. 15, 1889	July 1, 1893
R. W. MORRIS.....	Pueblo	July 1. 1893	Mar. 10, 1894
G. A. GAARD.....	Ft. Morgan	Apr. 4. 1894	Feb. 15, 1896
R. G. SMITHER.....	Denver	Feb. 15, 1896	Jan. 17, 1898
B. L. OLDS.....	Denver	Mar. 1. 1898	May 21. 1901
F. G. MIRICK.....	Pueblo	May 21, 1901	Jan. 20. 1902
W. W. BRANSON.....	Golden	Mar. 1. 1902	Aug. 21. 1902
FRED L. PADDELFORD	Industrial Sch'l	Aug. 21. 1902	Now in office



MAJOR STARR



A SOUTHPAW



ANTI-CIGARETTE BOY

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Officers

## Administration & Personnel



### BOARD OF CONTROL

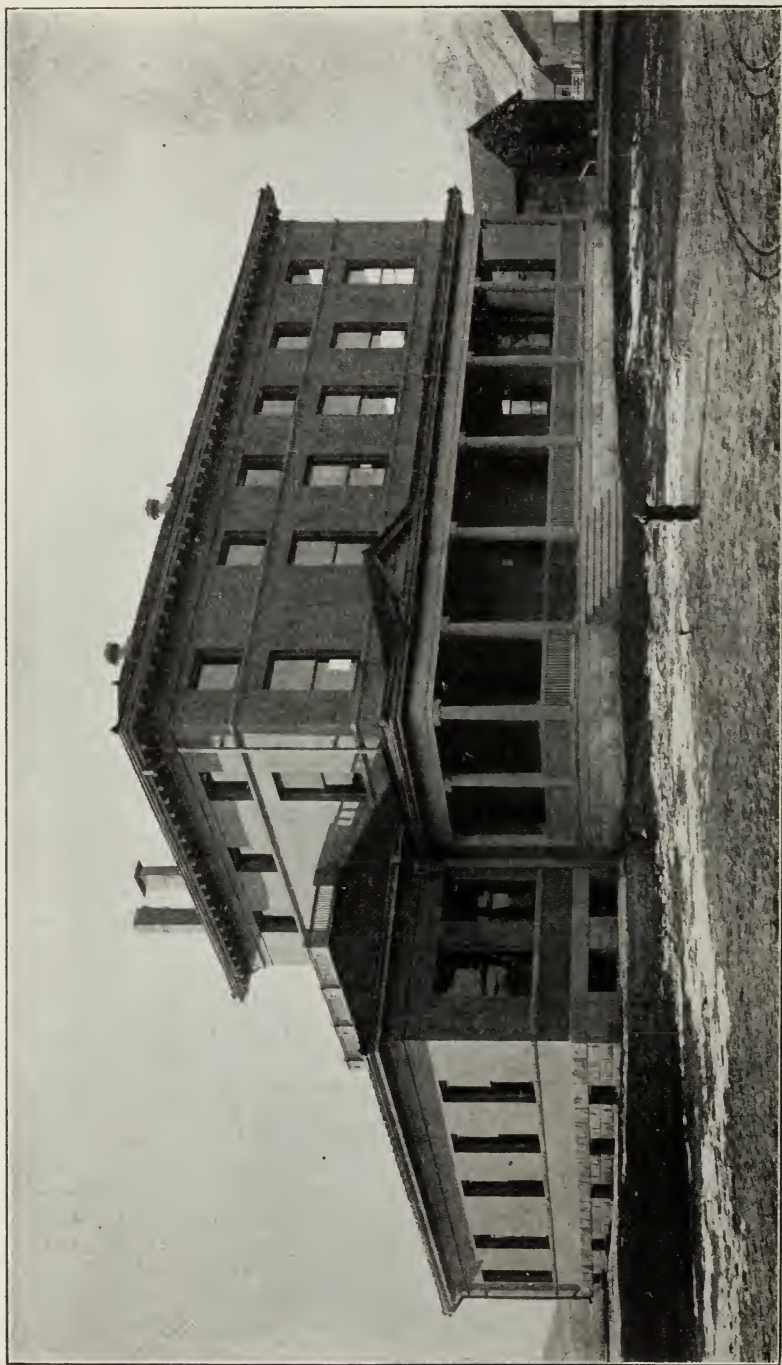
HON. JOHN R. SCHERMERHORN, President.....Denver, Colo.  
HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEN, Secretary.....Pueblo, Colo.  
HON. JOSEPH DENNIS, JR., Member.....Golden, Colo.



### OFFICERS

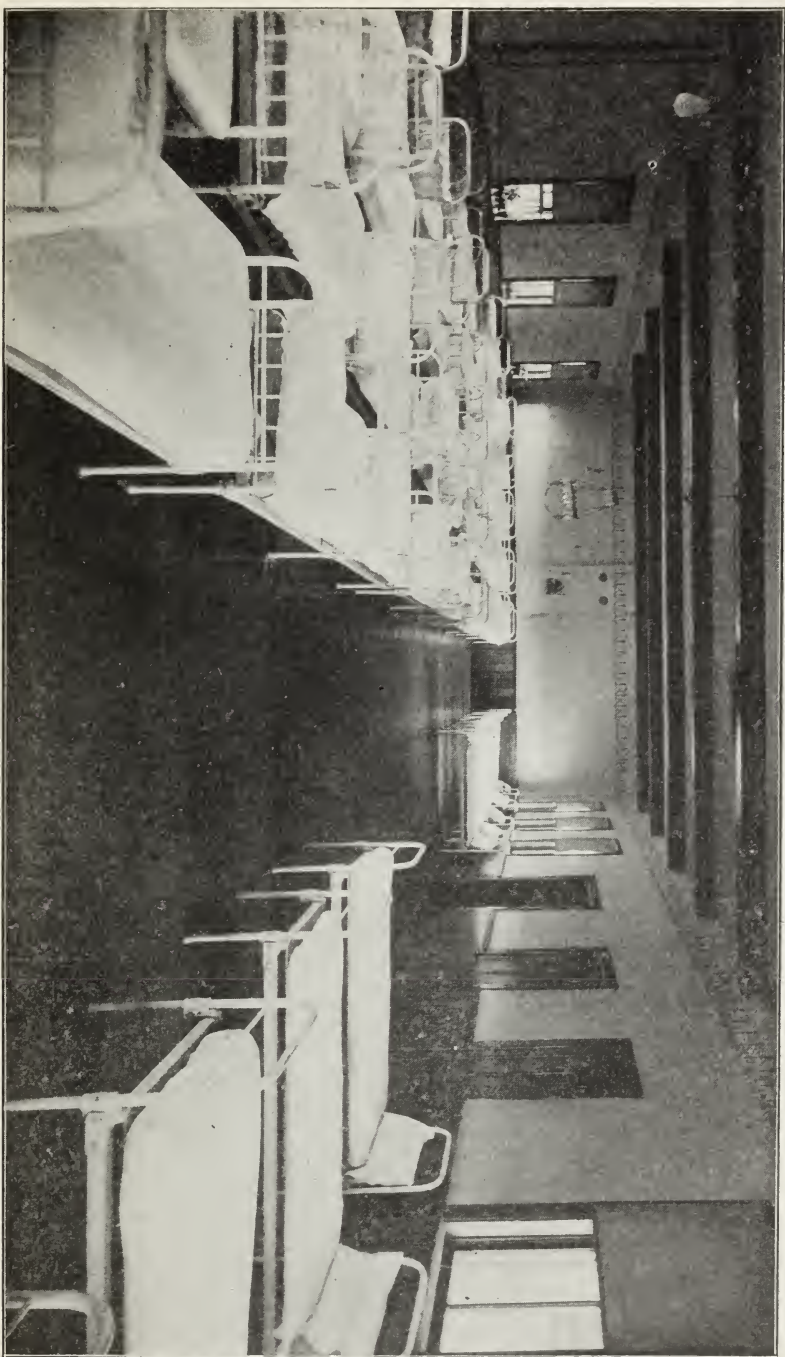
FRED L. PADDELFORD,  
Superintendent.  
R. C. HUKILL,  
Chief Clerk  
MRS. M. A. SLINGERLAND,  
Matron.\*  
ELMER E. WELLER,  
Chaplain.  
WALTER JOEL KING,  
Physician.  
LOREN S. MINCKLEY,  
Principal of Schools.

SADIE RYAN .....Matron Cottage C and Teacher  
GRACE G. RICE.....Teacher, Day School and Night School  
CHAS. HUSCHER.....Instructor of Manual Training and Writing  
E. M. MATHEWS.....Commander Company A and Police Officer  
A. W. LUCE.....Commander Company B and Laundryman  
JACOB SHARPS.....Commander Company C and Gardener  
J. C. DOUGALL.....Commander Company D and Shoemaker  
J. D. McPIKE.....Baker  
R. W. GOLDSWORTHY.....Chief Engineer  
C. H. BATES.....Charge of Barn and Livestock  
GEO. O. BLAKE.....Instructor in Printing  
F. E. McCABE.....Carpenter  
A. NELSON.....Tailor  
ROBERT SMITH.....Nurse  
C. W. CASTO.....Night Captain  
WILLIAM NICHOLS.....Night Watchman  
E. L. BUNDY.....Night Watchman  
JOHN BROWN.....Night Watchman  
FRED W. SIEGMUND.....Night Watchman  
JULIA MAY BUCKMAN.....Instructor Cooking  
NANNIE STOGSDILL.....Matron Boys' Dining Room  
NELLIE QUICK.....Matron Officers' Dining Room  
MRS. L. S. MINCKLEY.....Matron Cottage B  
J. C. TAYLOR.....Manager of Coal Mine

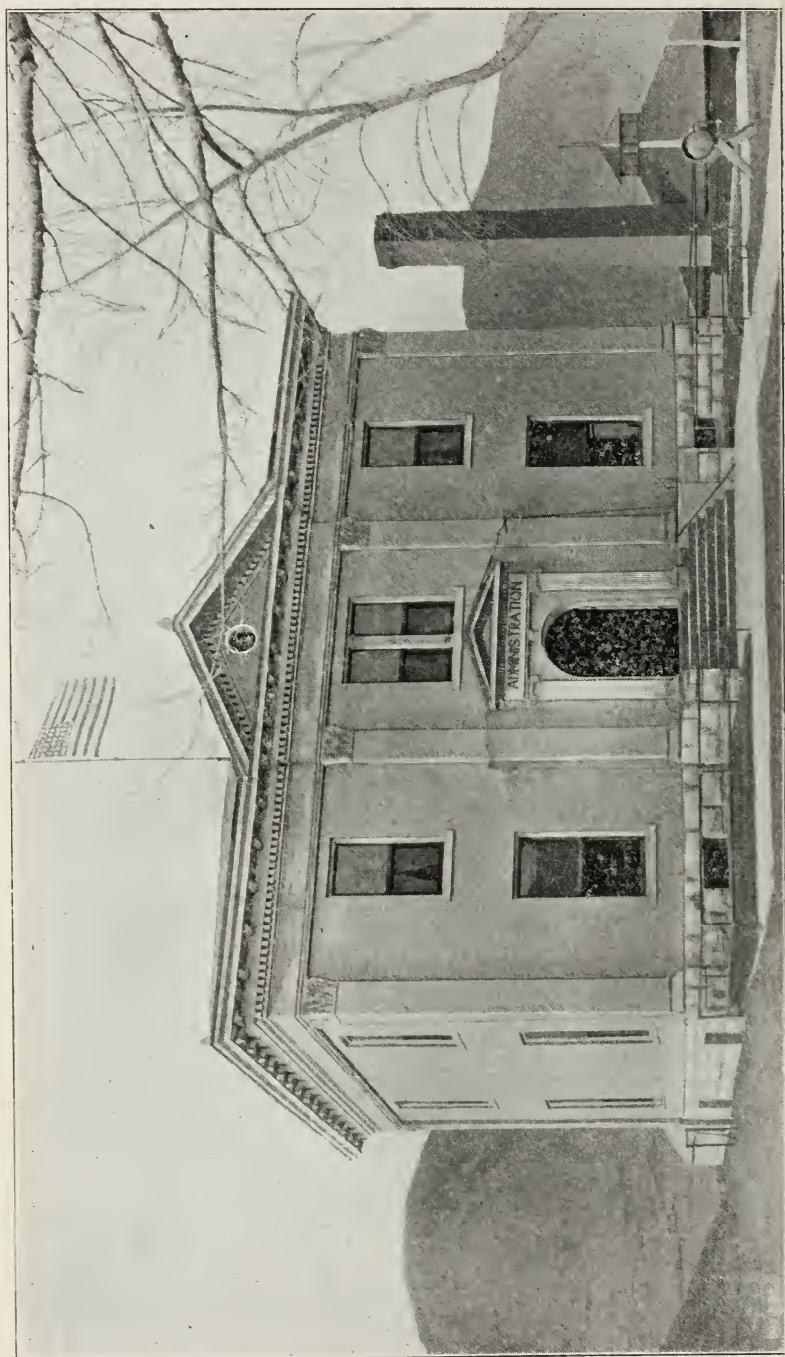


**New Building**





**B Dormitory**



**Administration Building**





# REPORT OF The Colorado STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

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GOLDEN, COLO., NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

TO THE HON. HELEN L. GRENFELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

MADAM: In compliance with the law creating the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Boys we respectfully submit this, the twelfth biennial report of the Board. This report is for the two years beginning December 1, 1902, and ending November 30, 1904. The reports of the superintendent, Protestant and Catholic chaplains, physician, and principal of schools are incorporated herewith and made a part hereof.

## Movement of Population

Number of inmates November 30, 1902.....	198
Received during the term.....	287
Total.....	485

## Leaving During Term

Expiration of sentence.....	21	
Paroled .....	211	
Pardoned .....	15	
Died .....	2	
Discharged.....	17	
Escaped.....	0	
Returned to court (crippled or diseased).....	3	269
Total number remaining Nov. 30, 1904.....	216	

## Summary

There were in school November 30, 1902.....	198
There are in school November 30, 1904.....	216
The greatest number was in February, 1904.....	225
The smallest number was on December 1, 1902 .....	198
Average number per day during the term.....	211

The fourteenth general assembly appropriated for the support and maintenance of the institution, and for what improvements the board could make, \$107,000.00 and the cash receipts of the school. An appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the purchase of land adjoining the school grounds was also made.

Sixty-four acres of land have been purchased and that portion which may be irrigated has been brought under cultivation. The increased amount of alfalfa that this land has afforded has enabled us to keep a larger herd of cows and horses with little added expense, thus proving a rich boon to the school. It has also given work to a great many boys who have filled washouts, grubbed trees and stumps, and levelled the ground preparatory to seeding and irrigating it properly, and by keeping them busy part of each year in seeding and harvesting the crops produced thereon.

By handling the appropriations and cash in the best manner that we could devise, we have been able to erect and finish the outside of a handsome building of buff pressed brick with tile roof. The two-story part of this building is 40×70 feet, the one-story part aggregating 30×128 feet. The upper story and the hall and stairways leading to it have been finished and the room will be furnished for a chapel or assembly room. The lower part is to be used for boys' dining room, officers' dining room, kitchen, bakery, and serving room, and the basement utilized in connection therewith when we shall have received an appropriation to be used in finishing the building. We deemed it wise to erect a building of the style and size that is needed, and finish as much of it as possible, and then ask the legislature for sufficient funds for its completion, rather than to build a cheap structure that would never answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A large well is being excavated, which, when completed, gives promise of furnishing all the water we can possibly use on lawns and for domestic purposes. This will do more than any other one thing to beautify the grounds, besides providing an ample supply of water to be used in case of fire.

We have purchased eight head of registered thoroughbred shorthorn cows and heifers from the State Agricultural College and have secured a registered double-standard polled Durham bull to head the herd.

Four fine young percheron mares have also been added to our livestock department.

A splendid flag pole has been erected. Gymnasium apparatus has been purchased. Night men have been put in all the dormitories. Some machinery has been installed in the woodworking department. A small

barn has been built for the thoroughbred cattle. Much new fence has been built and painted. The campus has been enlarged. Trees have been set out about the grounds and swimming pool.

All of these improvements and new departures, together with many others, are more fully described in the superintendent's report.

### Prize at World's Fair

The exhibit of work from the Industrial School captured first prize and a diploma at the State Fair at Pueblo in 1903 and our exhibit at the World's Fair has been awarded a gold medal, besides eliciting letters containing words of praise from educators on both sides of the Atlantic.

The receipts and disbursements for the two years ending November 30, 1904, have been as follows:

#### Receipts

Appropriation, maintenance.....	\$107,000.00
Appropriation, land.....	5,000.00
Cash receipts.....	10,397.40
Total.....	\$122,397.40

#### Expenditures

Support, maintenance, and current expenses.....	\$ 96,758.53
Land.....	5,000.00
Buildings and other improvements.....	20,638.87
Total.....	\$122,397.40

#### Needs

We need an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for finishing and furnishing the chapel and dining room building recently erected.

For two cottages, we ask an appropriation of \$12,500.00 for each. These cottages are badly needed to relieve the crowded condition of the school and to give the larger boys separate quarters and more homelike surroundings.

Constant building, making more lights necessary, increased amount of water to be pumped, and addition of new machinery have overloaded our dynamo and engine to such an extent that duplicating the present plant is a matter of economy as well as necessity. For a direct connected generator and engine we desire an appropriation of \$1,500.00.

For finishing and extending the steel standpipe to a height of 75 feet we desire an appropriation of \$2,200.00. This improvement will give increased fire protection to the buildings and now that we have an ample supply of water in sight it ought to be made.

For a conservatory large enough to permit the propagation of plants in profusion and to give employment to several boys we ought to have \$1,000.00.

For ten typewriters to be used by a class of our boys who desire to fit themselves for office-men we ask \$1,000.00.

An appropriation of \$500.00 is needed for a milling machine to complete the equipment of our little machine shop.

Five hundred dollars appropriated for the purchase of machinery for the woodworking class of the manual training department would be wisely expended.

For a barn planned after modern ideas we ask an appropriation of \$3,000.00.

An appropriation of \$110,000.00 is needed for general maintenance for the next two years.

### Recapitulation

General maintenance.....	\$110,000.00
To finish and furnish building recently erected....	10,000.00
Two cottages, furnished completely.....	25,000.00
Dynamo and engine.....	1,500.00
Addition to standpipe.....	2,200.00
Conservatory.....	1,000.00
Typewriters.....	1,000.00
Machinery for manual training.....	1,000.00
Barn.....	3,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$154,700.00</u>

### More Land

For many years the school has had the use of about eight acres of ground where the pig pens and part of the barn corral are situated. This ground can not be irrigated, but its location is such that makes it valuable property for the school, inasmuch as no other suitable ground is available for the purposes for which it is used. An appropriation should be made for the purchase of this land.

### Health

We have been blessed with uniformly good health among the boys, though one boy died from inherited tuberculosis and another from acute bowel complaint this year.

For many days at a time there is not a boy from among the 220 inmates confined to the hospital and the hospital ward has been used for a sleeping room for the overflow from the dormitories as often as to furnish accommodation for sick boys.

### Discipline

It has been our constant endeavor to secure officers who can maintain the best discipline with the minimum amount of punishment. Whenever it has been thought necessary to resort to corporal punishment to subserve

the best interests, not only of the school, but of the individual himself, the punishment has been administered with that calm and dispassionate temper that impresses upon the recipient the grave nature of the offense that calls for extreme measures.

However, not many punishments have been given, considering the number of boys at the institution. Only one punishment was given one month during the term. One punishment in one month for 220 boys would be one punishment in 220 months, or 18 years, for one boy. How many families can present such a record? Other months average about 8. Corporal punishment has now been abolished except in cases of absolute necessity.

The discipline of the school is good, the boys are happy and contented, not an escape being charged against the school during the entire term for which this report is made.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, we wish to acknowledge the splendid management and careful attention to matters in detail, large and small alike, of the superintendent, ably seconded by a corps of earnest workers in all departments. The best of good will has existed during the entire term between the Board and the Executive of the school and this accounts for much that we have accomplished in bettering the condition and improving the standing of the institution.

The Board cordially invites all citizens of the state to visit the State Industrial School and become acquainted with the work we are doing. The governor, the members of the general assembly, judges of the courts, and all other public officers who are interested in the institution are also urged to visit us frequently.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. SCHERMERHORN, President.

THOMAS J. DOWNEN, Secretary.

JOSEPH DENNIS, Jr., Member.







**Superintendent Fred L. Paddelford**





## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT



GOLDEN, COLORADO. NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF CONTROL:

GENTLEMEN: The twelfth biennial report of the Superintendent of the State Industrial School, being the second report prepared by me, is herewith presented to you.

This report is for the period beginning December 1, 1902 and ending November 30, 1904.

The biennial term closing today has been a period of undisturbed progress and of uninterrupted improvement, unhampered by scandal or distrust. The people and newspapers generally have become better acquainted with what is being done here, and the display of the output of our different departments at the State Fair at Pueblo in 1903 and again at the World's Fair at St. Louis this year apprised the public of the scope of work carried on at this school. The display at the State Fair was awarded a diploma for "the best general work from a college or technical institution," and the exhibit at St. Louis won a gold medal.

While manual training and trades instruction have been given an impetus, especial attention has also been shown the graded schools. The assignment of boys to school and to departments has been so systematized that no teacher now has more than two grades any one day, and a majority of the time but one.

Boys are no longer permitted to drop out of school after having passed the eighth grade, but are required to take up high school studies.



**Street Column**

### Improvements Made

Many improvements have been made and new departures inaugurated during this term and the last three months of the previous one, this period constituting the time during which I have been superintendent. Some of them are mentioned as follows:

A handsome building of buff pressed brick has been erected, and when completely furnished, will afford room for dining room for boys, officers' dining room, kitchen, bakery, and serving room on the first floor. The assembly room on the second floor will be used as soon as the opera chairs which have been contracted for are in place. It will be possible to seat 650 persons in this room and it will be sufficiently large to fulfill all requirements for many years to come. The floor is bowled and the seats are noiseless opera chairs. This building will fill several long felt wants, besides making it possible to vacate the old building now used for such things, thereby furnishing additional room for overcrowded shops.

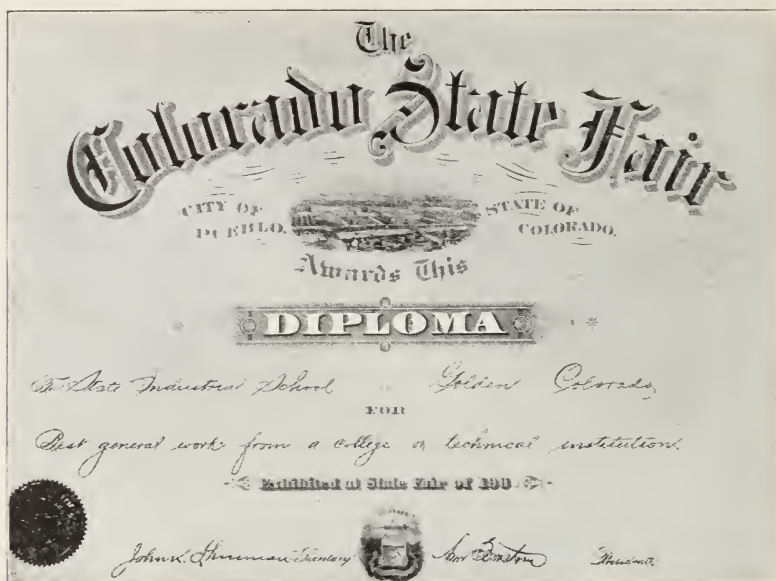
A well and reservoir 40×80 feet and nearly 40 feet deep is being excavated and walled up. The stone for the walls has been quarried and hauled by own forces. The well already furnishes more water than is needed for domestic use and for irrigating the lawns, etc.

When the coal strike was at its height in 1903, it was found impossible to get coal from dealers, necessitating going to the mountains for wood and using it for fuel nearly a month. A lease was at that time secured upon the Golden-Cross mine, situated about 100 rods from the institution, and we commenced to mine our own coal. At the present time, three experienced miners, assisted by three of our largest boys, are taking out all the coal used by the school and some for the market. One of our boys also runs the engine to hoist the coal and pump the water.

Better grades of livestock are now being kept and raised than formerly, this being especially true of cattle. The herd of registered thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, that your honorable board purchased from the Agricultural College farm at such reasonable figures, and the polled Durham bull bought to head the herd are the nucleus of what we think is destined to be a source of pride and profit to the institution.

Four fine young percheron mares have been procured and bred to a splendid draft stallion.

More pigs are now being raised than ever before, without the outlay of a cent for food other than the refuse from the kitchen and the alfalfa hay produced on our own farm. Several head are now being fattened with corn and sugar beets raised in our garden. A pasture has been seeded for the especial benefit of the hogs.



### Diploma from State Fair 1903

Some improved breeds of chickens are also being raised.

High grade and thoroughbred stock of all kinds is as easily kept as inferior individuals and mongrel strains, besides making it possible to dispose of any surplus at a handsome profit. Then the training afforded the boys in handling and caring for the stock is a valuable asset to those who expect to follow farming and ranching for a livelihood. There is another advantage in having improved breeds and handsome individuals that is sometimes lost sight of, and that is the fact that such animals about add to the general appearance of a place just as much as beautiful lawns and a profusion of flowers, and instill, though the recipient may be unconscious of it, a love for beauty, order, and cleanliness.

Sixty-four acres of land adjoining the old tract have been purchased and added to the property of the school. Included in this purchase were several acres of land already seeded to alfalfa, also a grove of about four acres. The land upon which the trees were is the best tillable land about the institution, so it is being grubbed and added to the garden. All the remaining portion that was under ditch has been prepared for cultivation.

The lawn has been enlarged and a better provision for the care of same on a larger scale is being made.

The approaches to the grounds have been put in better condition and kept free from weeds and rubbish.

New fences have been constructed about the land purchased during the term, and fences about the campus have been painted.

An iron fence has been manufactured in our blacksmith and machine shops and put up around the hospital lawn.

A mosaic tile floor has been laid in the hospital hall.

An iron stairway has been put in the gymnasium building, leading from the basement to the first floor.

All the painting, plumbing, and wiring of the gymnasium building were done by boys of the school. They also mixed and handled the material for the concrete footing and cement floor in basement of the building.

Roofs and buildings generally have been kept in repair.

An elegant flag pole has been raised upon the grounds, and a large flag is kept continually floating over the school when the state of the weather will permit it.

The gymnasium has been pretty well equipped with paraphernalia for systematic exercise and more things are being manufactured by the wood-working class of the manual training department.

A great deal of grading has been done about the grounds.

A pond has been excavated and will be filled with water from the ditch, so that ice may be harvested right at our doors. The pond ought also to provide a place for the boys to skate.

The military organization has been perfected and a major appointed from among the boys.

Sufficient wooden guns have been manufactured in the manual training department to completely arm all when drilling.

A turning lathe and emery wheel have been added to the equipment of the woodworking department of manual training. Indian clubs for the gymnasium, table legs, ball bats, etc., are being turned out.

Trees have been set out about the swimming pool and along the fence around the new land.

New flumes have been put in several places and several acres of land heretofore unproductive brought under cultivation.

Some animals are being mounted as the nucleus of a museum that we hope to fit up for the school.

A printed bill of fare has been provided for the matron of the culinary department to follow absolutely in preparing the boys' meals.

Night shirts have been furnished for all the boys.

Some new band instruments have been purchased.

Some of the improvements introduced during the three months of my superintendency in the last biennial term are:



Putting a shaper, lathe, and drill press in the machine shop. Placing machinery for finishing shoes in the shoe shop and installing a motor to run same. Adding a motor to the equipment of the printing office. Erecting the gymnasium building. Building a carpenter shop. Erecting a steel standpipe. Building a porch in front of the old main building. Placing all electric wires under ground and removing poles from grounds. Putting night men in all dormitories.

### **Improvements Needed**

We need an appropriation to be used in finishing and furnishing the new chapel and dining room building recently erected. All the work of wiring and plumbing can be done by boys of the school.

The crowded condition of our school has made it necessary to parole boys much sooner than good judgment would dictate. To overcome habits of long standing and to thoroughly imbue a youngster with right ideas of work and the value of carefulness, thoughtfulness, and thoroughness, demand that he be retained at the school three years at least, instead of on an average of little more than one year, as is now the case.

To meet this condition two new cottages are necessary. These cottages should contain dormitory, school room, and lavatory sufficiently large for 60 boys each.

### **Corner of Library**





The greatly increased load carried by our dynamo and engine, as more machinery and lights are added about the institution, makes it absolutely necessary to duplicate the present plant.

As protection against fire the steel standpipe ought to be extended 40 feet higher, as was intended when the foundation was put in. About 300 feet of 6-inch water mains should also be laid, replacing that amount of 3-inch pipe that connects the standpipe with 4-inch branches.

The proper care of the lawn, flowers, and shrubbery would do as much as anything that could be introduced to give employment that would busy the fingers and brains of boys and train them so that they would be fitted to follow an occupation in which there is a good demand for bright boys in large cities. To build a conservatory in keeping with our surroundings would not call for a large outlay of money. Then to teach scientific floriculture would call for an additional officer.

Some typewriters and a capable teacher of typewriting and bookkeeping would enable us to turn out some pupils who could take their places in the world as office men and secure good positions.

With but one second-hand turning lathe in the woodworking department and with our little machine shop lacking a milling machine the boys of those departments assisted in turning out a display that won a gold medal at St. Louis in competition with the world. With more machinery for the woodworking department and a milling machine added to the equipment of the machine shop, we can do better work than we have done.

Many years ago excavating for a large barn was begun. Now that improved breeds of stock are being raised, a barn ought to be provided. There is no valid reason why the state should not provide means for teaching a class of our boys scientific raising and handling of stock.

In my last report, I suggested that a natatorium be built as soon as possible. While our shower baths afford splendid bathing facilities, they do not furnish that measure of contentment that goes with possession of those things which are boys' especial delight, and which are so essential to the accomplishment of the best work with them.

All the clothing worn by our boys, excepting socks, is manufactured here. Two knitting machines could be purchased for a small sum, thereby giving the boys additional work in running them, besides cheapening the cost of hosiery.



Advanced Grades

### Common Schools

All boys are compelled to attend school and work in some department alternate days.

School is held from 8:30 until 11:30 a. m. and from 12:50 until 4:00 p. m.

Nature study, humane treatment of animals, reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, history, civil government, algebra, Latin, literature, and general history are taught.

The manual training instructor gives lessons in mechanical drawing to his class and also teaches penmanship to the whole school, each boy getting lessons of one hour each, two evenings of each week.

Heretofore those boys who had passed the eighth grade were excused from school, but a new departure has been made and a night school opened for their benefit. Four evenings of each week are devoted to this class by the principal, giving them eight hours study of high school subjects. The branches selected for the first year are algebra, Latin, general history, and literature.

Good progress is made by the pupils in school, and those who have neglected school before coming here and who have grown in years and stature while at a standstill mentally, are often found quick to learn when obliged to attend school regularly, in spite of the fact that they may be fitted by size and age for college rather than primary grades. Here they find other young men plodding away like themselves and the feeling of pride, that prevented their attendance in grades with little children at public schools, gives way to another sort of pride that manifests itself when they think of what they have accomplished in school.

An eighth grade boy, who was in the third grade when he came here three years ago and who has for a year carried on a course of study with a correspondence school besides his regular school work, will go out from this institution tomorrow, carrying with him a determination to work his way through our state university, and with not a sigh of regret for the time spent here.

Three years ago, from one of the towns of the western slope, came a little lad of eleven years who knew more about the geography of his country from actual inspection of it than a majority of men, but who knew of books only what the first grade teaches. Today he is in the high school



of a neighboring city working toward the goal that ambition has planted far beyond.

A boy of 15, whom a bad case of stammering had deprived of schooling and who could neither write his name nor pick a single letter from the alphabet, started two years ago to study and work alternate days at this school. Now he writes his own letters to his mother twice per month and is not ashamed to stammer his thanks for what he has learned here. We have records of hundreds of similar cases we might point to.

The wonderful progress that boys, who have dodged school in early life, make when once subjected to discipline that brooks no truancy or tardiness, but emphasizes the feasibility of busying the fingers and minds of little children with pleasant work that does not overtax the body or mind, and then permit them to tackle real study with a maturer and clearer mind later on.

None but experienced teachers are employed at the Industrial School and the state course of study is followed.

One teacher has the fifth and sixth grades in school one day and the seventh and eighth the next. This teacher, who is the principal, also has an evening class pursuing high school work.

The fourth grade is large enough to require the services of one teacher, half the grade attending one day and the remainder the day following, alternating thus day by day.

Another teacher instructs the first, second, and third grades.

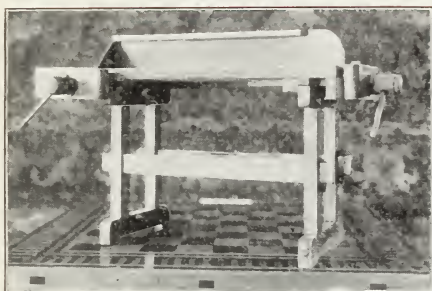
The schools are in session ten months of the year, having no vacation in midwinter nor spring. These vacations are not necessary, since the boys attend school only alternate days, coming to the school room each morning fresh from a 40-hour vacation. The school work averages nearly eight hours per day, counting the sloyd work and the evening lessons in penmanship and high school work.

The following tables will show how many boys are enrolled in each grade:

Number in first grade.....	8
Number in second grade.....	13
Number in third grade.....	42
Number in fourth grade.....	57
Number in fifth grade.....	33
Number in sixth grade.....	22
Number in seventh and eighth grades.....	32
Number in ninth grade.....	9
Total.....	216
Able to write a letter.....	209
Unable to write a letter.....	7
Total.....	216



## Woodworking Department--Manual Training



MODEL BENCH 12 INCHES LONG

One of the busiest departments we have is the woodworking department of manual training, where 28 boys averaging  $13\frac{1}{2}$  years of age, are learning to handle tools, make joints, draw plans, work from details, and such other things as a carpenter must know before he makes a success of more difficult work. Though if a

boy in the manual training department does not follow the carpenter trade when he becomes a man, he has lost nothing because of the knowledge he has of the tools and terms used in that trade. While he is in the shop he is learning not only to use tools, but he is learning to quickly handle fractions, to see at a glance if lines are parallel, to see the necessity of being careful, not only there but elsewhere, and in fact is learning a thousand and one things that he must know if he succeeds in any calling. He is having his mind developed so that he can at the same time grasp problems that arise in school every day and his alertness of mind attests the wisdom of maintaining a department of this kind for those boys who are dull and stupid when school today, school tomorrow, and school steadily is likely to make monomaniacs of them, their mania being not to devour books, but to invent a scheme to beat the truant officer.

The splendid work that has characterized this department in the past has been carried steadily on and supplemented by wood turning, handsome and accurate inlaid designs, and more extensive drawing.

In our exhibit of work at the World's Fair are some pieces from this department that no institution of learning, though it have men for pupils, would be ashamed to own as its handiwork.

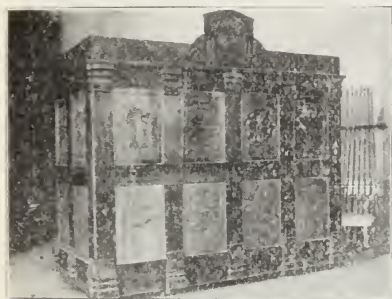
The following named articles and models manufactured and finished by the boys have been on exhibition at St. Louis:

22 Exercises in wood turning: 1 Indian club; 1 Dumb-bell; 1 Round ball; 16 Different kinds of joints, splices, and dovetails; 3 Inlaid boxes; 1 Checker board; 1 Hay-rack; 1 Sloyd bench; 2 Common benches; 1 Table; 1 Plate of wooden fruit (egg, bean, pea, apple, pear; banana); 1 Chair; 1 Saw-horse; 2 Sleighs; 1 Wooden try-square; 1 Case of whittled models about 175 varieties; 1 wooden gun; 1 log cabin; 20 samples of moldings,



**Woodworking Shop**





MADE AND CARVED BY BOYS

made by hand; 60 Sloyd models; 30 Exercises in carving; 1 Farm wagon, scale  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. to 1 in.; 1 Ladies' carved writing desk.

The practice in some public schools of having pure sloyd work for the primary grades and manual training proper, for high school pupils, leaving the intermediate grades without any kindred employment, leaves an aching void

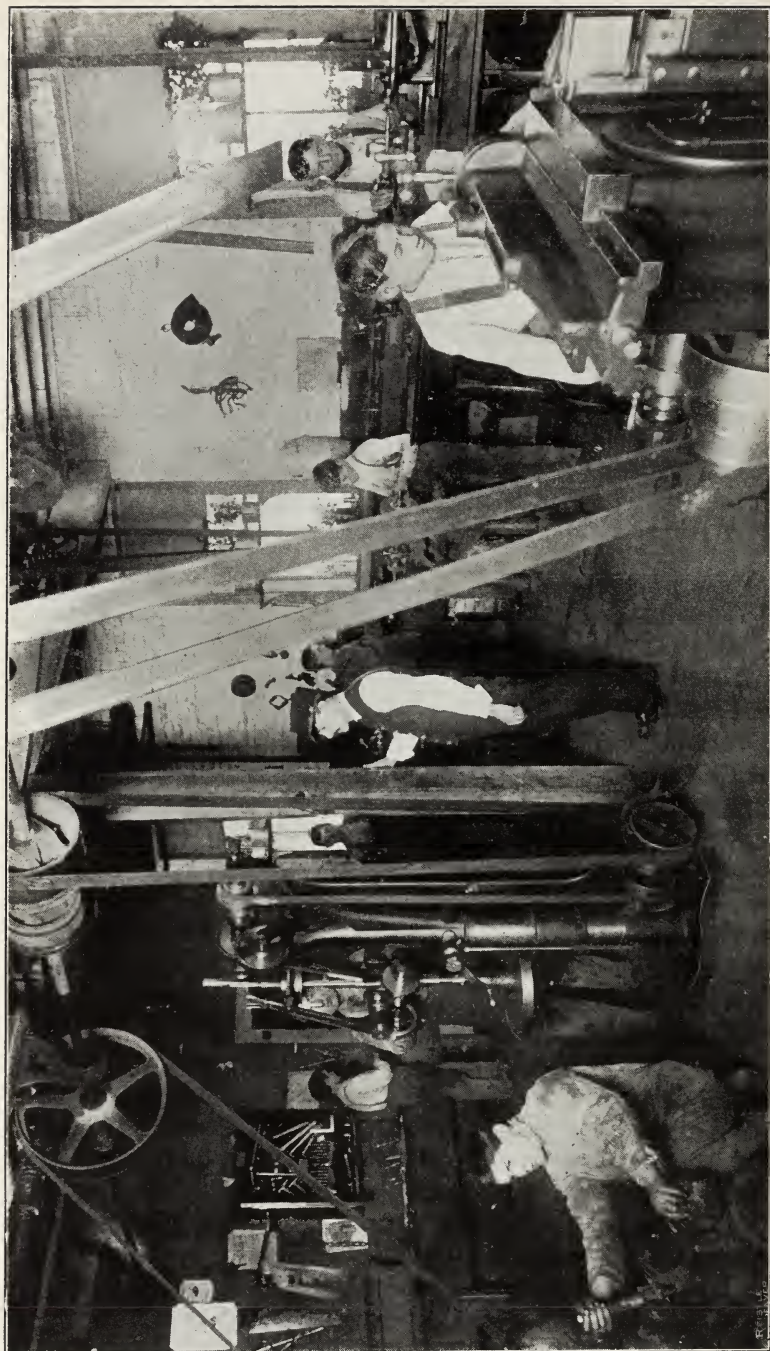
in the lives of many youngsters at a critical time in their careers. If it is a good thing to start with the simplest language lessons, following up with grammar and literature, preparatory to higher learning in college and university, it is equally important to have no break in the continuity of gradual improvement in work for the hands.

Number of different boys receiving instruction in this department .....	69
Average age of boys, years.....	13.5
Average attendance each month.....	25.8
Average number of months each boy attended.....	8.3
Average attendance at each three-hour lesson .....	12.7

To follow whittling with handling tools more difficult to master than the knife, and to take up drawing to a scale, reading details, and turning out joints and articles of several parts are preparation for a good mechanic even as a good scholar has been made ready for works on psychology and political economy by beginning at a-b-c and pushing forward round by round up a ladder of easy steps, but with no landing places for breathing spells. Anything that permits a boy to work his fingers in conjunction with his mind assists both operations, and becoming interested in transferring his thoughts to tangible proof of his skill in reasoning and planning, he forgets the fatigue that comes with monotonous grind either physical or mental.

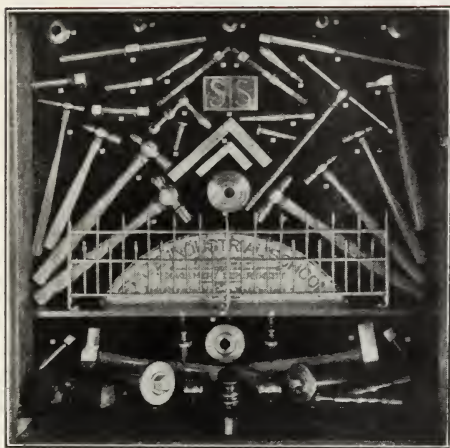
MODEL CABIN 10 BY 12 INCHES





**Machine Shop**

## Ironworking Department--Manual Training



MADE AND FINISHED BY BOYS

The boys who learn what they can in and about the engine room and machine shop are equipped when they go out, if their stay here has been long enough, to make their own way in the world handily. From among those leaving this department in the past two years are a fireman on the railroad, a blacksmith who has made a splendid record according to his employer's statement, a machinist's helper in the navy, a fire-

man at a smelter, fireman in a large block, two blacksmith's helpers at mines, a telephone man, and many other good workers.

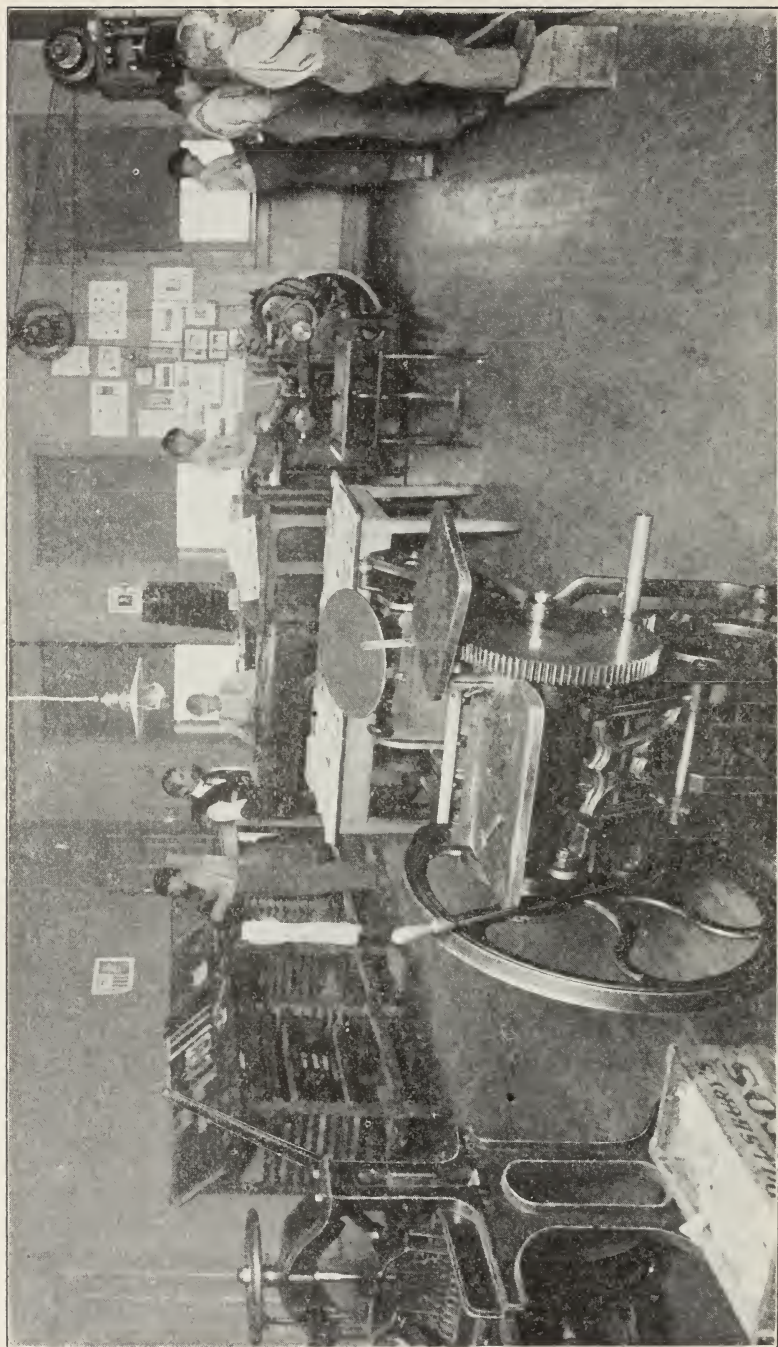
A vast amount of work of a varied character is performed by the boys of this class in addition to the regular work of the shops. All the plumbing, electric wiring, pumping, and steam heating are attended to and new work installed when new buildings are erected.

The dynamos, engines, motors, and all machinery are placed and kept in repair.

Thirty-five boys received instruction in this department during the biennial period, their average age being 15.8 years. Fourteen boys are now working there, one of them being the regular night engineer and one of them engineer at the coal mine.

The articles shown in the cut above were on exhibition at St. Louis and are: Six ball peen hammers, assorted sizes and shapes; 1 straight peen hammer; 1 engineer's hammer; 1 riveting hammer; 1 tack hammer; 1 rough-forged hammer; first and second turnings of hammer; 2 plumb bobs; 2 napkin rings; 1 combination pin cushion and paper weight; 1 wrist pin rod washer; 2 rocker arm pins; 1 cone pulley; 1 name plate; 2 try squares; 1 bench screw; 3 set screws; 1 taper pin; 2 cap screws; 2 hand wheel handles; 4 studs, assorted; 2 tappet pins; 2 bolts; 1 right and left screw bolt; 1 lathe handle; 1 link pin; 1 model of fence.





Printing Office

### Printing Department

The printing and binding of this book are the work of the class in printing, the class being composed of 7 boys averaging 14½ years of age. In this shop are printed a monthly magazine, Sunday school lessons each week, and all the blanks and stationery used by the superintendent's office, schools, etc., besides a great deal of work purely for practice.

The display of work from our print shop attracted considerable attention at St. Louis and called forth words of praise from both sides of the Atlantic. The following copy of a letter from Herr Richard Meyer, director of the School of Arts and Crafts, at Elberfeldt, Germany, who was sent by the German minister to make a study of that branch of educational work at the World's Fair will explain itself:

"DEAR SIR:—Your school's exhibit have I seen with greatest pleasure and with interest your pupils' work. Particularly have delighted me the printed matters. I would be very much obliged to you, if you would have the great kindness to send me the catalogue, the courses of study in drawing, manual training, particularly in printing, and if possible any printed matter of your pupils, perhaps some numbers of the Industrial School Magazine. I am sent by the minister to make studies here at the exposition. My thanks before."

The printing from woodcuts made in an institution from original drawings, or copied, was first inaugurated in our shop. Work of that nature, such as is displayed throughout this book in the headings and tail pieces, affords pleasure and profit not only for the printers, but also the sloyd department, where the engraving is done.

The printing of the Sunday school lessons which are displayed in two or more colors, for distribution to the entire school each week, is assigned to different boys of the printing force from week to week, and thus each has an opportunity to exercise his ingenuity in designing and executing an artistic job. The design for the lesson printed on the following page was evolved by a boy 15 years of age. All kinds of printing are done and the library and school books are kept in repair.

Boys working in our shop have a better chance than apprentices who labor in city shops to become good all-round printers, because they are here required to design, set, impose, and print all kinds of job work, including the selection of color schemes, as well as plain composition and presswork, the instruction covering as far as possible every kind of work done in the ordinary print shop. A boy is put at a case the first day he comes to the department and is advanced from plain composition to other work as fast as his proficiency permits.



# PAUL AND APOLLOS

or

## CHRIST LEADING TO HIGHER THINGS

GOLDEN TEXT—If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him? Luke 11:13    ✕   ✕   ✕   ✕

24 And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures, came to Ephesus.

25 This man was instructed in the way of the Lord; and being fervent in the spirit, he spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John.

26 And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue: whom when Aquila and Priscilla had heard they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly.

27 And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting disciples to receive him: who, when he was come, helped them much which had believed through grace.

28 For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ.

1 And it came to pass, that while Apollos was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts came to Ephesus: and finding certain disciples,

2 He said unto them, Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.

3 And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism.

4 Then said Paul, John verily baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on him which should come after him, that is, on Christ Jesus..

5 When they heard this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.

6 And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them, and they spake with tongues, and prophesied.

LESSON IX  
COMMIT VERSES 4-5.

TIME A. D. LIV.  
ACTS 18:24 to 19:6.

COLORADO ✕ STATE ✕ INDUSTRIAL  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
✕ ✕ SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1903 ✕ ✕

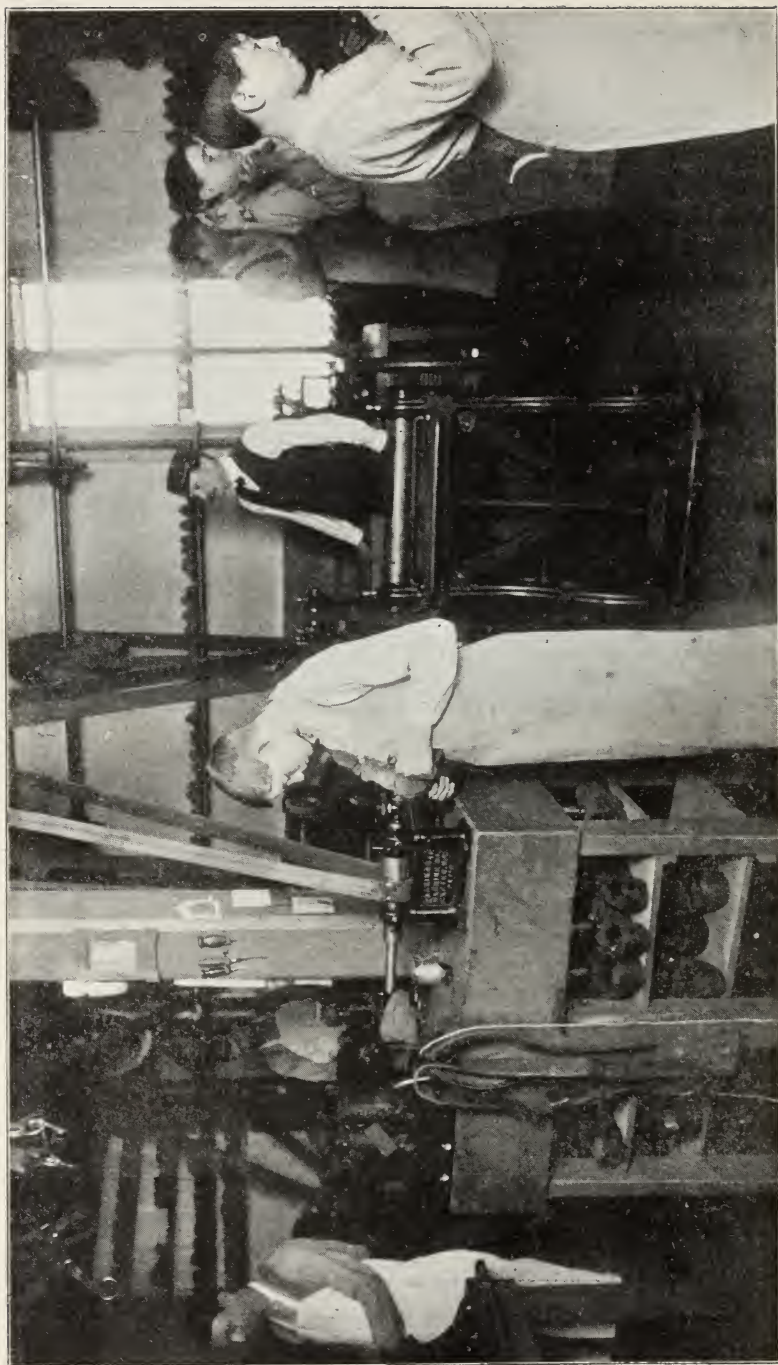
### Carpentry Department



There is never any lack of work to keep the carpenters busy. Four boys are assigned to this department and, with the necessary repair work and such new work as is undertaken, they and their instructor are kept busy. Among some of the more important things accomplished by this class are the carpenter work upon the shop they occupy, building a small cow barn, constructing improved stanchions for same, erecting a little hose house, remodeling the summer houses, making benches for the gymnasium basement, and building fence. All the pickets, both plain head and fancy pattern, used to repair the fences, are made by the boys. Some work, such as models of all kinds of joints, miniature window frames, door frames, gates, and farming implements are being turned out. The boys have requested that they be permitted to work regularly at these models Saturday afternoons while the other boys are on the playground.

A collection of native and foreign woods is being added to as an opportunity is had and helps to keep the lads interested in their work.

The painting of roofs and rough exterior work is attended to by this department and the instructor in carpentry also acts as chief of our fire department.



Shoe Shop



## Shoemaking Department

The shoe department turns out all the shoes worn by the inmates, each boy having a pair of brogans for work days and a lighter and nicer appearing pair for Sundays. The nature of the playground, sand and gravel, makes our shoe bill a rather large one, though the number of shoes made during the present biennial



term is 997 pairs as against 1191 pairs made during the biennial term ending in 1902 and 1068 pairs during the term ending in 1900. while the average number of boys in school is 211 this term, 167 last term, and 144 the tenth biennial term.

Any extra outlay for shoes occasioned by the character of the grounds is more than compensated for by reason of a lack of mud to soil floors and clothing and because of the sanitary features the site of the school possesses.

Some innovations in the shoe shop have been carried out, such as introducing machinery for finishing shoes, placing caps over the toes when uppers wear out, as they frequently do when worn by small boys, placing counters on outside of shoes worn with fatigue dress, such style of shoe being comfortable and at the same time less severe upon socks. Steel slugs for the soles and hob nails in heels are also used to lengthen the life of the shoes.

Iron lasts will be secured and they, being practically indestructible, will be the means of effecting a considerable saving over the wooden ones now in use. Since the style of our shoes never changes, the iron lasts will never need to be changed.

The material used in a pair of the shoes costs on an average \$1.15.

Twelve boys alternating, six each day, are employed in the shoe department. Their average age is  $14\frac{5}{12}$  years.

### Tailoring Department



Inmates of the school make all the uniforms, fatigue suits and caps, underclothes, shirts, nightshirts, bedding, aprons, and napkins, and do all necessary darning and patching.

The instructor does the cutting and has general supervision over all the work.

Each boy in the school has a handsome suit of cadet grey for Sundays and dress occasions and also wears a suit of the same material other days except during about three months in the summer, when suits of denim are worn.

The underclothing is made of the heaviest canton flannel. Outside shirts of "hickory" are worn. Caps are made of the cadet cloth, with visors of leather.

When two knitting machines shall have been introduced some saving can be effected by manufacturing the socks worn.

Twenty-five boys, some small, who darn and patch, and some larger, who make garments, are in the tailor shop.



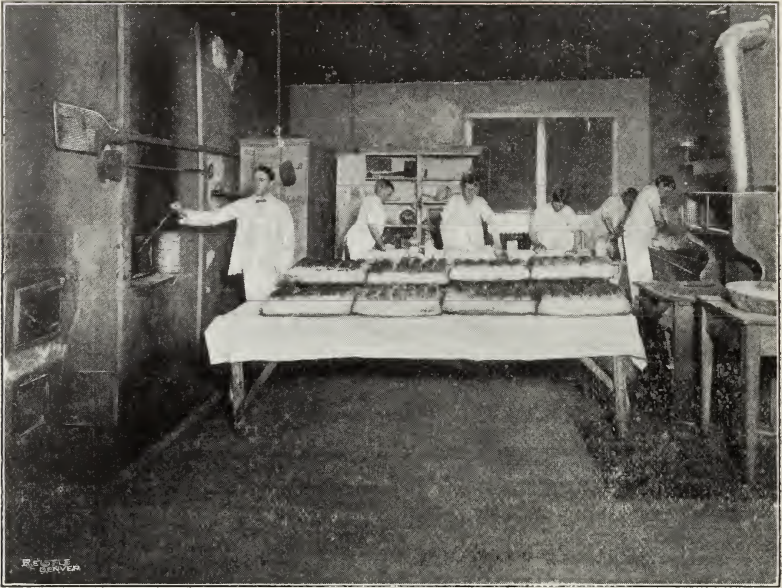
### Laundry Department

In our laundry 14 boys are learning what they can of a trade that furnishes work the year round, in dull times, as well as in times when other trades are especially busy.

Our laundry contains two steam washers, one mangle, one extractor, a drying room, and an ironing room. All the machines are driven by a motor of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -horse power. All the washing for the boys and officers, except starched collars and cuffs, is done.

To fit the boys for positions in cities we lack several machines that are used in all up-to-date laundries. While our present plant is sufficient for our own needs it is not extensive enough to permit us to teach the trade properly.



**Baking Department**

In our bakery are baked all the bread, pies, and pastry used by the officers and boys of this institution. Never have we had poor bread. One hundred and fifty loaves are baked daily, making an annual output of 54,000 loaves or 109,500 for the biennial period.

Pies for those boys on the "roll of honor" are baked twice per week, and doughnuts and ginger cake are also given the school each week.

The boys who faithfully endeavor to learn what there is to be learned in the bakery have no trouble in securing employment when they are ready for parole. There is a good demand for helpers in bakeries throughout the state.

The bakery department also looks after the cold storage or refrigerator plant.

This department is looking forward eagerly to the time when the better and more commodious quarters in the new building will be ready for occupancy.

### Culinary Department

The kitchen presents a busy appearance from early in the morning until late in the evening. To prepare all the food for 250 boys and officers, besides handling all the fruit and vegetables our garden produces, is something of a task. A first-class cook is employed to teach the boys assigned to her how to properly prepare food in an appetizing, and therefore economical manner. In this way the culinary department is made as much a school as any other department of the institution.

To know how to cook well is to be a public benefactor, and the public, which has suffered long, is ever ready to welcome into its midst one who knows how to do it.

The colored boys, as a rule, make good cooks and waiters and often find work in the same lines when they are paroled if they show a disposition to do what is right in every way.

Copies of the menu for January and August are printed on the next two pages.







# WINTER MENU



	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Sunday	Coffee Bread Butter Pancakes Maple Syrup Gravy	Mashed Potatoes Bread Brown Gravy Roast Beef Pickles Lima Beans	Tea Bread Butter Bologna Cake Peaches
Monday	Coffee Bread Butter Jelly Potatoes Gravy	Bread Barley Soup Parsnips Boiled Beef Beets	Tea Bread Butter Soup Apples
Tuesday	Coffee Bread Butter Vienna Sausage Potatoes Gravy	Bread Vegetable Soup Pork and Beans Sauer Kraut Carrots	Syrup Bread Tea Pears Soup Fried Potatoes
Wednesday	Coffee Fried Liver Bread Potatoes Gravy	Bread Soup Onions Boiled Beef Pickles	Tea Bread Butter Apricots Soup
Thursday	Coffee Pork Sausage Bread Potatoes Gravy	Bread Soup Boiled Cabbage Roast Beef Peas	Tea Bread Butter Soup Apples
Friday	Coffee Codfish Balls Bread Syrup Potatoes	Bread Soup Pork and Beans Sauer Kraut Pickled Beets	Milk Corn Bread Bread Butter Soup Prunes
Saturday	Coffee Bread Oatmeal and Milk Bacon or Ham Gravy Potatoes	Bread Soup Boiled Beef Macaroni Hominy	Tea Bread Butter Rice with Raisins Soup



## SUMMER MENU



	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Sunday	Coffee Bread Butter Oat Meal Milk Gravy Eggs	Bread Mashed Potatoes Brown Gravy Roast Beef Green Onions Lima Beans Strawberries	Tea Bread Butter Cheese Cake Peaches
Monday	Coffee Bread Butter Jelly Potatoes Gravy	Bread Barley Soup Lettuce Boiled Beef New Beets	Tea Bread Butter Soup Apples Radishes
Tuesday	Coffee Bread Syrup Vienna Sausage Potatoes Gravy	Bread Vegetable Soup Pork and Beans Green Onions Spinach	Milk Bread Butter Soup Pears Fried Potatoes
Wednesday	Coffee Fried Liver Bread Potatoes Gravy	Bread Soup Onions Boiled Beef New Peas	Tea Bread Butter Apricots Soup
Thursday	Coffee Eggs Bread Potatoes Gravy	Bread Soup Roast Beef Hominy Lettuce	Milk Bread Butter Corn Meal Mush Apples
Friday	Coffee Codfish in Milk Bread Syrup Potatoes	Bread Soup Pork and Beans New Beets Radishes	Milk Corn Bread Bread Butter Soup Raspberries
Saturday	Coffee Bread Oatmeal and Milk Bacon or Ham Gravy Potatoes	Bread Soup Boiled Beef Cabbage Lettuce	Tea Bread Butter Rice with Raisins Macaroni



### Fruit and Vegetable Cellar



### Our Garden

Our garden is one of the greatest sources of income that we could possibly have. In the garden are produced all the vegetables, except potatoes, that we use, and large quantities of apples, cherries, plums, and small fruits.

Part of the land purchased with the appropriation made two years ago has been added to the garden tract. New areas of small fruit will be set out in the spring and more apple trees planted. Only by constantly putting out new shrubs and trees can an orchard be kept up to a high standard.

Never in the history of our school has such a great amount of apples been produced in our orchard as we gathered this year. This has been an exceptionally good year for all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Plenty of water has been had to keep everything in the garden growing splendidly and all weeds are removed as fast as they make an appearance.

There is a lesson of economy, neatness, and tenderness to be learned in planting, hoeing, and caring for tender plants and arranging the rows in a manner pleasing to the eye and in watching the development of the products.

## Barn and Livestock

Knowledge of the proper care to be given to all kinds of livestock is part of an education that a great majority of the men of this country, and particularly of this state, ought to possess.

An attempt is being made to raise improved breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens. Several head of registered thoroughbred shorthorn cows and heifers were purchased one year ago from the State Agricultural College and

a polled Durham bull secured to head the herd. We have also purchased two teams of heavy percheron mares and are raising colts from them.

Eighty-seven hogs and pigs are now on hand and not a cent has been expended for feed for them beyond the alfalfa, corn, vegetables, and slop produced at the school. One pen averaging about 250 pounds are being fed upon cooked sugar beets and the gain they make daily is surprising.

We have not done as well with chickens as we wish to do, but in spite of losses occasioned by cats, hawks, and magpies we have succeeded in raising quite a number.



**Thoroughbred Bull**

## Group of Shorthorns



### Farm



### Team and Haystacks

Of the 121 acres of land owned by the school about 90 acres are now susceptible of cultivation, and when provision for raising water from the irrigating ditch by wheel or by hydraulic ram shall have been made all the land not needed for campus, corrals, etc., may be brought under cultivation. About 20 acres are in garden and orchard, the remainder of the tillable land being either seeded to alfalfa or in process of preparation with that end in view. Flumes have been put in several places in the ditch, washouts filled, and fences straightened, so that several small tracts aggregating a few acres have been reclaimed.

Two crops of oats or alfalfa have already been raised on the new land purchased at the beginning of the biennial term. As soon as we get the ground in good shape more attention will be given to teaching the farm boys something of the methods used and recommended at the State Agricultural college.

If some more land could be secured I think culture of sugar beets on a large scale might be attempted with assurance of success, since the school could furnish all help needed during vacation to plant and harvest the beets.

### Hospital

Two years ago we erected a small building to be used for a detention hospital, thus giving the school a well equipped hospital service. Every morning there is a sick call for such little ailments as stubbed toes or little injuries received at play and once a day the doctor comes up from Golden to give the nurse directions, if needed.

For many days together no boy remains at the hospital during the day, but should a case require it a nurse is beside the bedside night and day.

Two boys are assigned to the hospital, one working one day and the other the next, and so on.

### Hospital Buildings





### *The Big Well*



One year ago we determined to go to work and excavate a hole in the ground that would for all time to come furnish water enough for domestic purposes at the school. A start was made upon a rectangular well  $40 \times 80$  feet and to be nearly 40 feet deep. For many weeks, teams and scrapers were kept busy hauling dirt out of the "hole," and then a track was laid and a whim brought into service to elevate the sand and gravel. Today about half of the well is down to the depth originally intended for it and more water is coming in than we can conveniently handle.

The stone for the walls of this well is being quarried and hauled by our own boys.

When the well shall have been completely finished, it will undoubtedly furnish sufficient water so that we may use all that is necessary to keep green as much lawn as can be seeded about the institution.

We are also contemplating erecting two or three fountains to add to the attractiveness of the grounds, thus teaching the boys that all things that add to the beauty of the general economy of an establishment, unless too expensive, are among the things to strive for.

**Conservatory**



**Shower Bath**



### Coal Mine



**Shaft House**

One year ago when the coal strike was at its height, and after we had for one month burned wood hauled from the mountains, a lease was obtained upon a small coal mine that was not being operated, situated within one hundred rods of the school. Since then mining for the school's use and some for the market has been carried on. Three large boys assist

experienced miners in digging the coal and another boy acts as engineer, hoisting the coal and pumping the water. When the mine shall have paid expenses of reopening it the lease will be surrendered to the owners.

The large increase shown in the cost of coal for this term over the last biennial period is due to the greater number of buildings to be heated by steam, increased amount of water pumped for domestic uses and irrigation, more machinery and electric lights, and the expense of keeping the water down in the new well, with steam jet, as work progresses.

### Stone Quarry





**Just Arrived**







**The Industrial School Band**

### Musical Training

Music, next to correct example and religion, does more to elevate humanity than anything else. No boy who loves music will think of mischief when he may produce or hear sacred, patriotic, or touching airs. The fascination which music has for a boy will lead him as long as it lasts, like the Pied Piper of Hamelin's strains led the children long ago.

The institution band is composed of fifteen boys and their leader, who is an expert cornet player and musician, and is especially fitted for getting quick and splendid results from a boys' band.

The short periods most of the boys remain with us make it difficult to accomplish the best results in musical training, though the band we now have, composed largely of boys returned to the school for violation of parole, and therefore with longer periods to remain than others, has been and is an organization that we are all proud of.

In addition to playing regularly for dress parade, concerts were given in Denver and Golden during the past summer and individual players appeared before the State Teachers' Association, the meeting of the State Epworth League, and other gatherings, besides performing in chapel every Sunday.

Friday evenings are generally devoted to singing and learning new songs. A capable music teacher is employed, who plays the piano and directs the singing, assisted by another officer. The band director and another officer are also present to assist with cornet and violin.

When more room and larger appropriations shall make it possible to retain the boys longer, it will be well to have a teacher of piano and stringed instruments.



**Military Department****MAJOR HARRIS**

The school is organized into a battalion of four companies, officered by boys from the major down to corporals.

In the winter months, the military training is confined to setting up exercises, which are the best of all calisthenic exercises, such marching as is necessary in moving about the grounds, and an occasional manual of arms drill in the gymnasium.

In summer mornings, company drill is had and also in the evenings when battalion drill is not gone through with. Dress parade is carried out every pleasant Sunday afternoon, after Sunday school is over, and sometimes a review is held.

The companies habitually move in column of fours. This movement gives each individual freedom of movement and teaches him to think for himself.

As the individual or company passes the flag that is always floating, weather permitting, caps are removed in salute.

The full extent of the benefits derived from military drill is universally acknowledged, the public schools encouraging the pupils to strive for excellence in this department.

The acquiring of even the rudiments of military terms and movements during school days keeps an army of young men and boys ready to enter the field, if patriotism and loyalty demand it of them. Thus

the long term of preparation, so necessary for raw recruits, is overcome.

The youth who has been made consistently and persistently to follow military training for a considerable length of time has been taught to concentrate his thoughts upon what he has before him, to carry his head and shoulders erect, and to endure fatigue as a good soldier. The practice of baring the head, when passing under the flag as it floats over the drill



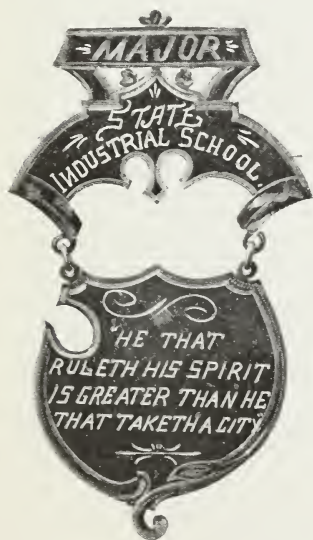
grounds, being observed by officers and boys alike, its propriety is never questioned by word or look, and it tends to strengthen patriotism and love for country. The salute with the hand before beginning a conversation with officers and elders generally teaches politeness, respect for older persons, and gives time in which to present a message, or an argument, with greater confidence, and enhances the respect for the formalities demanded by business men. It is a well known fact that being taught to revere one's flag and country and to believe that the flag never has and never will be a cloak for dishonor helps those of the rising generation to understand that they are a part of the nation the flag represents, and as they are, so will be the flag's standing in the world at large.

The encomiums of praise our drills have called forth from visitors, many of the visitors coming from the rifle range near Golden where regulars go for rifle practice, are pleasant reminders that clean, erect, and obedient boys are wholesome objects of pride.

The following copy of a letter received from the president of the Epworth State League will explain itself:

FRED L. PADDELFORD, Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I hand you a gold medal to be worn by the Major of the Industrial School Cadets, and which is presented to the school by the Colorado State Epworth League, with the hope that the motto thereon may be taken by each member of the battalion as his stand-



ard of deportment. Our delegates to the convention in Golden greatly appreciated the privilege of inspecting the work our state is doing in caring for the boys, and training them for lives of usefulness, and none there were that did not leave with a determination that as citizens they would do all in their power to support the present work, and see that the American Boy has the attention that he deserves.

Express to the boys the deep interest that our Leaguers have in them and tell them that our prayers are for them all, that they may fully measure up to the high standard of their privilege, as good citizens, and Christian gentlemen. Most cordially,

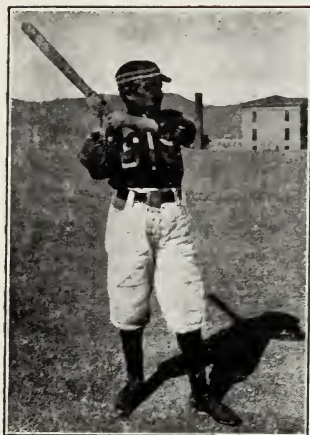
B. F. SCRIBNER, President.





**Gymnasium**

## Recreation and Amusement



**WAITING FOR A GOOD ONE**

The opening of the gymnasium was the occasion for much rejoicing among the boys, nearly all of whom know that systematic exercising is the key to endurance and success in almost every undertaking. We are constantly adding to the paraphernalia of the gymnasium by manufacturing such things as we can in our manual training department.

Twice per week in the winter and once in the summer all boys are compelled to take lessons in the gymnasium in climbing, vaulting, jumping, and in performing on the horizontal bar, rings, parallel bars, punching bags, etc. This exercise can not have

other than a good effect upon the health and bodies of the lads who go through it.

Each company has one or more baseball teams and a like number of football teams, all in a friendly rivalry for championship honors. Games are played with outside teams as well as with each other.

Our boys, large and small, played eight games of football with outside teams this season and were never scored against.

The remarkable endurance they exhibit is attributed to their constant training from one end of the year to the other. When some teams wish to compete for honors they go into training just before the battle, but abstinence from cigarettes and tobacco in all forms, regular hours, systematic exercise, and plain diet for a year count for more.

Races and other games in which small prizes are contended for are sometimes held.

The long winter evenings, when not otherwise occupied, may be spent in reading, or playing quiet indoor games.

A ceaseless round of work, study, and play will prevent the mind dwelling upon things that are harmful. Physical development and intellectual growth go hand in hand, so in building a strong body we are making preparation to properly house the healthy mind that is also developed.

## Religious Training



MADE BY BOYS

Two services are held in chapel every Sunday. At 10 a. m. the chaplain conducts services in which singing forms an important part. A sermon, short and full of illustrations such as will appeal to boys, is given in addition to scripture reading and recitation of psalms, prayers, and verses.

At 2:30 p. m. the Catholic boys are given instruction by the father in whose parish the school is situated, assisted by such officers of their faith as are at the school. The marked improvement in the conduct of the Catholic boys since the reverend father began to minister to their spiritual needs shows what a salutary influence

may be wielded by the gentle ministrations of a good man.

The Protestant boys learn the International Sunday school lessons which are printed on leaflets in our print shop and distributed by the company commanders who assist the boys in learning the lessons, more elaborate illustration and explanation being afforded by the chaplain, who teaches one class, and two kind and self-sacrificing ladies from Golden who have for several years regularly come to the school to teach classes.



## Y. M. C. A.

November 1, 1903 a junior branch of the State Y. M. C. A. was organized at this school by the state secretary. Officers fill the places on the advisory committee and the chairmanships of the other committees, but the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer of the association are boys.

About 100 boys and officers are now members and are striving to follow the teachings of Him from whom Christianity sprang. Meetings are held Sunday evenings. Debates, parliamentary practice, and a secular program are carried out once a month. A banquet at which toasts were responded to by members of the association was held this year.

A fee of twenty-five cents is collected from those admitted. This entitles the member to a card good for one year in our association and transferable to any other association in the state, carrying with it all privileges, should the holder be paroled before its expiration.

### Parole System

The following rules govern the granting of paroles:

"Each inmate at his entrance is given the twelfth badge. To be entitled to parole he must pass from the eleventh, tenth, and so on up to the first badge, and obtain first and second honor badges, holding the latter for one month. For each clear day a boy is entitled to five merits. Demerits will be charged against the inmate for offences according to the schedule. To advance a badge in any month an inmate must have to his credit, after all demerits are deducted, not less than the following number of merits, viz.:

Until the sixth badge is reached 90 merits  
will be required each month.

From the 6th to the 5th badge, 100 merits.

From the 5th to the 4th badge, 110 merits.

From the 4th to the 3rd badge, 120 merits.

From the 3rd to the 2nd badge, 130 merits.

From the 2nd to the 1st badge, 140 merits.

From the 1st to the 1st honor badge, a perfect month.

From the first honor to the second honor badge a perfect month.

When all demerits are cancelled and a boy has obtained the second honor badge, and held it for one month, he may be granted a leave of absence by the board of control for four months, providing a suitable home is ready for him, and, if good conduct and industrious habits are maintained, this leave of absence will be renewed for one year or longer in the pleasure of the board."

Besides this there is an unwritten rule, that custom has given weight, which allows a boy an extra badge whenever he has had four perfect months in succession. This makes it possible for a boy to be ready for parole within one year after entering the school.

The crowded condition of the school since last winter has made it necessary to parole boys much sooner than the welfare of the boys themselves and the good of the institution warrant. Instead of compelling the boys to earn "second honor badge and hold it for one month," the boys having first badge are paroled at the board meeting next after they have secured such badge, to go out immediately thereafter. This allows them to go out  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months sooner than when the system is adhered to.

The rule adopted by the board, which throws upon every boy the necessity of earning his parole, has been rigidly enforced, except in cases where the homes of boys are out of the state. This course leaves the pardoning power to decide the feasibility of releasing those where it can be shown that peculiar conditions at their homes make it the proper thing to do. In this way the board removes that element of distrust and disrespect that might be engendered did the board sit as a reviewing body to pass upon the facts in a case that impelled a judge to send a boy to this school.

Boys are quick to discern what they think is partiality shown any of their number. They better respect rules laid down for them if rules are also followed to the letter which are prescribed for the board and superintendent to follow. They do not recognize the nice points in a case, but closely compare what officers say they will do with what is actually done.



### Health

With the exception of a little typhoid fever the health of the school has been exceptionally good during the past two years, though one boy died this year from a surgical operation performed to relieve a case of inherited tuberculosis, and another from a chronic bowel trouble accelerated by an injury received while playing. An autopsy revealed the fact that the trouble in this last case was in the intestines just below the stomach.

Many boys who come to the school with their systems full of cigarette poison and their nerves unstrung become within a year new persons with strong and healthy bodies, clear eyes, and bright minds.

This class of boys after a month of excruciating desire for tobacco are invariably grateful for the change wrought.

To be compelled to rise, exercise, eat, work, study, play, and retire regularly on the minute scheduled, each day for a year, may become monotonous, but it is what ought to make for strength of body and mind so that the habit once formed would be hard to break as habits that injure and degrade.



Football Team

### **Longer Terms Needed**

To even imagine that one year's time spent at an institution will in a majority of cases make a model boy of one who has been given up by parents, teachers, and courts is preposterous.

A boy's thoughts during the first few weeks of his stay in our institution "are long, long thoughts," and usually crowd thoughts of work and study as far in the background as prudence permits, while the thoughts of the last few weeks are yet longer. Thus the time for real hard labor in school and shop in the short time he is here is thus much curtailed.

Many boys who begin to learn something about a trade are sent out before they have gone far enough to make their knowledge a marketable commodity, thereby nullifying the good of what they have been able to gather. They are not to blame because their lamps are not full when the door is shut in their faces.



**Part of the Campus**

### Looking Backward

In reviewing the work done in the last two years we point with pride to the improvements made in every department and the gradual change that is being wrought in the feeling of the public toward the institution. No longer do a majority of the people think of this school as a penal institution, but, if they have ever visited it, they know that it is conducted more like a first-class military boarding school.

The boys here are now compelled to attend school as long as they remain with us. If they are fortunate enough to have passed through the common branches they may pursue some trade  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days of the week and study Latin, algebra, general history, and literature four evenings each week. If they have not completed common school branches they attend school and work alternate days.

Then the opening of the gymnasium, the practice of having football games as well as baseball and basketball games with outside teams, and taking the whole school to witness inter-collegiate games have created a more loyal and contented feeling on the part of the boys here and have given them things other than mischief to think of.

The greater variety of food served also helps dispel any feeling of unrest that might arise in the breast of a little lad when first taken from his home, however humble and undesirable that home may be. Indeed, there may be danger of making a school of this kind too attractive, but it is far better to err on the side of indulgence than harshness, for every child has a birthright of love, happiness, and development of mind and body.

Then those things that are noblest in art, science, and literature, even though possessed by the greatest, are none too good for the humblest.

We have received many boys who asked the judges of their counties to send them here, in their eagerness to learn something that they have heard we teach. Only last week a boy from Denver, bringing his own mitimus, presented himself, as have many others, and announced that he had come to study electrical engineering. The same week a boy who had asked the judge at Leadville to send him here, arrived and said that one of our paroled boys had recommended this school. The paroled boy had also told him that he had a little brother who would probably be down soon. As this boy has nine or ten brothers, it would do no harm to look the future calmly in the face and begin to enlarge the school.

Many letters have been received from parents, of various states, inquiring about our course of study, etc., the writers having been led to believe, through having seen our St. Louis exhibit, that this school might be a good place for their sons.

We look back and think of hundreds of boys who came here physically and morally sick, who went home some months later with heads erect and shoulders squared, and with a determination to do what is right henceforth, but we are also forced to think of many of them without employment, falling into bad company, being out late at night, and finally drifting back to us.

But as 95% of the paroled boys have expressed their thanks in their monthly letters for what the school has done for them, there is much to encourage and cheer as well as some to discourage.

Kind words from friends of the institution written to show that they have appreciated what they have seen and know about the school, some of which appear below, have also helped.

Judge Lindsey: "I very much regret that I was unable to go to the school Sunday. I hope to come and see you soon.

I recently sent a little boy to you by the name of E. S. I wish you would do what you can to get this boy in some position where he can learn something about electricity.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Mr. A. L. Gamble, Commissioner from one of the dominions in Canada. He was recently here, as you know, and I had the pleasure of giving him a letter to you, in order that he might visit the school. He has traveled much investigating institutions of this kind, and he tells me that he is specially pleased with the good work you are doing and has taken much of your work as a model which they may well follow. As you know, I have also visited many institutions all over the country and I am more than pleased and satisfied with our own, as I have had occasion to write you more than once. I never saw a healthier, happier, or more wholesome-looking lot of boys than our own boys at our own school so ably conducted by your own good self.

My best regards to all the teachers and the boys."

Rev. B. T. Vincent: "My delight in what I saw today is greater than I can express. It was quite impossible to check the tears of gratitude to God for the work you and your associates are doing for those boys whose lives have been so hampered by both heredity and environment. The State, and you, its glad and skillful and warmhearted agents, are doing a good that eternity alone will unfold. Excuse this note, but a sense of just appreciation impels it."

Miss N. J. Malone: "You will probably recall the two ladies from the H. I. who asked you at the State Educational Association if they might visit your school and remain over night. Miss Knapp is principal of a school for Hawaiian boys in Honolulu. I am in social settlement work.



We find that we receive more help from work of this character than the day school work. From the remarks we overheard the boys making as they viewed your exhibit there are many who want to go to Golden."

The Colorado School Journal: "People are coming to us from outside the profession to tell us how to teach children. They are those who have had special classes to deal with. A visit to a school for the blind opens the eyes of almost any teacher. They do wonderful things for the children bereft of the principal sense—things which can not be equalled in the public schools with children who have all the senses intact. The revelations of the exhibit of the boys of the State Industrial School at the state association should set us to thinking. Here are the neglected—the delinquents—the cast-offs of the public schools coming forward with an exhibit which one who has had wide experience in the United States says is the best that he ever saw."

Secretary Hagar, Board Charities and Correction: Interview in Denver Republican: "The place does not seem crowded, so well is this crowd of inmates managed. I do not think I ever saw anything before so perfectly systematic as is this school.

The grounds resemble a farm, there being no fences and no apparent effort to rob the boys of their freedom. The boys work in the school from morning until night, and in the fields under the supervision of an officer. There seems to be no desire on their part to escape, and they all seem to regard the institution as their home. This has been a good year for the agricultural department of the school, and the crop is so abundant that few supplies are needed to see the school through the winter months. The boys make their own shoes, clothes, etc.

The boys have military training and officers from Fort Logan who visited the establishment say that the boys are well drilled cadets.

They are taught industry and self respect from the time of their arrival at the institution, and laziness is practically unknown."

Denver Post: "It is too bad more boys can not go to the State Industrial School at Golden. That is the feeling inspired by the exhibits of carved wood, engraving, printing, steel-working, and many other industries displayed by the small, gray-uniformed cadets from that school, which form one of the most attractive corners at the State Teachers' Association convention now in progress at the East Denver High School. The skill these boys have attained under competent instructors in a short time at the State Industrial School is little short of wonderful. Difficult and beautiful designs in wood carved by little chaps of 8 and 10; steel hammers, locks, bolts and turn-buckles, all hand made, the work of the older

boys, are also displayed, and shoes made by the boys for their own wear at school and finer ones that would do credit to any shoe factory are also exhibited, with many other articles. A few months ago the boys could produce nothing more artistic or useful than a ring of cigarette smoke, and their sole occupation was loafing."

Col. Brown: In Pueblo Chieftain: "The Colorado State Industrial School is one that every citizen may well be proud of. The superintendent with his corps of efficient instructors has made the place a home where the boys love to stay. The school is making industrial, loyal citizens out of the raw material taken from the streets—making men, the noblest work of God and man."

Ouray Herald: "While at Denver last week Judge Rathmell took time to run up to Golden where he inspected the State Industrial School for boys and was very favorably impressed with everything connected with the institution. He met with the two Ouray boys, both of whom say it is the best place they ever struck and are happy and contented. All in all the judge says it is a splendid institution, doing a great work."

Mrs. Louis J. Shepherd, Supt. Educational Exhibits, State Fair: "I can not refrain from writing you to thank you for sending the Industrial Exhibit from your school. Could you have seen the interest exhibited and heard the comments of the throngs of people, that viewed it the days of the Fair, I am certain you would feel repaid for your work.

You see people really had very little idea of your school and its grand work, beyond its being the haven for the perpetual truant and otherwise lawless youth. Your exhibit has been a great educator, and will long be remembered and talked about in the homes of Colorado.

I was so enthused over it that I talked myself weary each day. So many, when I was through, expressed themselves thankful there is a place for boys, who are not all bad but may have had adverse surroundings, weak home training, if any. A place where they are taught to be useful to themselves and others. No odium shall follow them, for they are really children—children like my own three.

I wish also to compliment you upon the very fine display made, regretting the whole state did not see it. It should be proud of the systematic, neat, excellent work shown in so many lines. All was so good that I can not single out any one line—industrial, mental, physical, or moral, yet I wish W. W., J. C., J. G., and J. M., and H. D., and others could have heard the very favorable comments on their shoes—comments from shoemakers and shoe men. "They 're all right," "That 's a good job," "Must have a teacher up there that knows his business," etc. The sloyd, beau-

tiful carvings, gun, mechanical tools, printing, etc., were a source of un-failing delight. The "nice clothes" also were duly examined. All was so nice, down to little B. W.'s pretty flag! We are very proud of the Golden boys and their excellent work and hope to see more of it next year.

Mr. T. J. Downen returned in time to see the exhibit.

You have the blue ribbon which entitles you to a diploma which will be forthcoming soon. Again complimenting you and your pupils upon your excellent work, I am very sincerely yours."

J. B. Ragan, manager Colorado educational exhibit at St. Louis: "We have many calls for circulars, courses of study and work from your school. Can you not send us some? We shall be glad to place them on our shelves for distribution to those who ask for them.

It will be a source of pleasure to you, no doubt, to know that no other part of our exhibit attracts greater or more intelligent interest than the work of your school. Tell the boys that their work is helping to increase the good reputation of Colorado for the excellence of her schools.

Colorado has a right to be proud of her Industrial School for Boys. May you live long and prosper."

Henry C. Metcalf, of Tufts College, Mass.: "I was greatly interested in the exhibit of your school at the World's Fair in St. Louis this summer, and am sending this note to ask if you will be good enough to furnish a few recent copies of your Industrial School Magazine, and also a copy or two of your annual reports. The magazine seemed to me very artistically and carefully conducted. If you can conveniently grant this favor I shall appreciate it."

Denver Sunday News: "Report of Grand Jury. Boys' School Praised. SEVENTH—The Committee inspected the State Industrial school for Boys, located at Golden. We investigated all of the departments of this institution and found them in an excellent condition, and it affords this committee pleasure to indorse the good work that is being done there, and the discipline and the training is beneficial to all of the inmates of the institution. Out of 203 boys in this institution 64 are from Arapahoe county, now the city and county of Denver. You will find attached to this report the names of the boys from Arapahoe county, now the city and county of Denver. The institution has 9 boys from Wyoming, 4 United States prisoners, and 4 boarders sent there by their parents. The sanitary condition of this institution was good. The food was satisfactory and was furnished to the prisoners at a cost of about 11 cents per capita.

James Leonard, }  
C. M. Van Law, } Committee."  
J. M. Kuykendall, }

### Looking Forward

We look forward to the time when increased appropriations will permit us to keep the boys at least 2½ years and enable us to introduce several new occupations with the necessary instructors for them.

When classes in typewriting, stenography, telegraphy, bookkeeping, music, and painting (art) are started and when a furnace and some more machinery added to our plant shall have made it possible for us to manufacture an engine and other complicated machines wholly from pig iron.

When we can afford to follow more trades primarily for the practice and less incidentally only as a part of the necessary work of the institution.

When a building suitable for a library and museum may be erected where boys may go at will during time of recreation and have their reading intelligently directed by one of the teachers.

When the natatorium we hinted at two years ago is a reality.

When our plans for beautifying the grounds shall have been carried out.

When those only who are without sin shall throw stones at those, especially the young, who have erred, and when "reform school" shall have been eliminated from the vocabulary of all persons when wishing to refer to our industrial school.

When this school shall have a mill levy to maintain the work carried on just the same as the other educational institutions of the state.

When defective wills are subjects of pity as defective minds and defective faculties and be as strenuously sought out and treated by specialists under the law and not be buffeted about because their owners, through inherited physical and mental condition, are numbered with those who must suffer unto several generations.





## A Few Letters From Hundreds of Similar Ones Now on File Received From Paroled Boys.

### Three From One Boy

#### A LITTLE BLUE.

"S. S., Colorado, Mar. 2, 1904.

Dear friend: As this is the first of the month I will 'ring up.' I am working for my mother yet, as there has been no opening.

Not long ago a Denver paper had my picture in it and many of the people out here saw it and 'got down on me.' (The picture referred to was a picture of the Industrial School Y. M. C. A. officers. P.) Hardly any one will speak to me, but I am trying to be as manly as I can and show them that I am not what they suspect me to be. Honest, Mr. Paddelford, I do n't believe the people out here have got good judgment. They think that the Industrial School is a low-down reform school and anybody who has been there is not worthy to be recognized as a manly citizen.

I received a letter from Judge Lindsey. Answer and give me advice. I remain your friend, B. H. L."

#### MORE CHEERFUL.

"S. S., Colorado, April 1, 1904.

Dear friend: As this is the first of the month I will write you a few lines stating my whereabouts for the past month.

I have not got a job yet at my trade, but I am waiting an opening, as I am well acquainted with both of the managers of the offices. I think it will not be difficult for me to get a job.

Prospectors are already coming in to prospect for gold.

I am going to get a job at something so I can get me some money of my own. I would like to start a light bank account and gradually increase it for some rainy day.

I am working in the restaurant, taking care of the dining room. Since I have come home my mother says that I am too high-toned. She says I would n't go outside of the house with a spot on my clothes for anything.

Of course my clothes are not the best in the land, but they are clean.

When I look back over the past, before I came to the school, I am ashamed of how I used to appear before people who might have helped me along.

I practice on my cornet every day.

They are trying to start a band here and my mother said she would furnish one man and one cornet. I remain your loving friend, B. H. L."

## NOW ALL RIGHT.

"S. S., Colorado, July 1, 1904.

Dear friend: As this is the first of the month I will write you telling you my whereabouts for the past month.

I have been working for this man whose name you see on the letter head. He is paying me \$1 a day. We are now building a cellar, a granary, and a barn for a ranchman. Of course this is not the kind of work that I have been used to, but it beats doing nothing. Our whole family is working and saving up money so that we won't have to work this winter.

I bought me a new coat and some ties out of my money.

I expect the boys are all looking forth to a glorious Fourth. I know I always did as long as you were superintendent.

I hope that the Y. M. C. A. is getting along all right.

The Moffat road is sure coming here and business is picking up. I think, I know that this is the coming empire of the state.

Well, I will close. From your true friend, B. H. L., ex-Pres. Y. M. C. A."

**From an Ex-Captain**

"D., Colo., Sept. 27, 1903.

Dear Supt.: I have got back from camping and I am going to school every day. I go to the Byers School.

How is Mr. Hukill? My mother saw him on the street car the other day.

Is W. P. still in the office?

I wish I could see you, very much. Mr. Paddelford, can I quit school when I am 16 years old? I will be 16 Feb. 8, 1904.

I will close for this time. From your friend and captain. T. H. G.

P. S. Please remember me to Mr. McCabe. Tell him to write to me. T."

**In The Army at Manila**

"Manila, P. I., Aug. 10, 1904.

Dear friend: I received your interesting letter a few days ago and was glad to hear from you. I received the magazine also, and I think it is a fine piece of work. I read your address on 'The American Boy' and got a lot of useful information from it. I would like to take a look at the school again. I just know it is looking fine. And there have been a good many improvements made since I left. The rainy season is here now, and there is not much ball playing. If I had been with the Edgewaters the day you defeated them we would have won, eh? Last month they had a Department Field Day in Manila in which all the regiments over here had competitors. The regiment scoring the highest number of points won the

silver cup, which was given to them as winners of the athletic events. The 12th cavalry won the cup. The 4th Inf. won the baseball pennant. In the athletic events I ran in the quarter-mile race and finished 3rd. Capt. Smith, who is captain and adjutant of the 4th Inf., when he saw me coming in on the quarter-mile, said, 'That man R. may meet some one, but he 'll never overtake anybody.'

I expect you had a 'cracker Jack' ball team and wish I were playing on it. I send my regards to Mr. Dougall.

Say, talk about grasshoppers, the other day some of us took a trip to Tegaspi by steamer, and we plowed through about 3 miles of them. They were so thick you could n't see the sun. The natives here get sacks and run along after they light on the ground and catch them. They fly right in, they 're so thick. The natives eat them.

Out of cocoanuts and bamboo they make a drink called beno. They tap the cocoanut trees and get this liquid, called tuba. They stand on the corners and sell it to the soldiers. We can go right out into the woods and gather all kinds of fruit. But eating it this time of year causes sickness. We caught a bat that measured 3 feet from tip to tip. It had a head just like a fox's.

Thanking you for all that you have done for me, I remain your friend,  
E. R."

### **Started in Well, But Returned Later**

"F. M., Colo., Feb. 1, 1903.

Dear Sir: I thought I would write and let you know how I am getting along. I am going to school and am in the fifth grade. I like the school very much. I have been promised a job in the Times office when school is out.

Mamma told me to tell you that she thought that I have improved wonderfully while I was at the school.

I like this town very much because there are only a few bad boys.

We are going to move into a brick house nearer to the school house.

In the letter that you write tell me how H. B. is getting along.

There are lots of ducks here in the spring and you must come up and have a hunt when they come.

Papa says that he will write some, so I will close for this time. Your loving friend, C. W."

### **The Right Spirit**

"D., Colo., May 6, 1904.

I got home all right and I am very glad to be here. I have not got a job yet but I got a letter from Judge Lindsey to a big laundry and the



WOOD ENGRAVING BY BOYS





manager told me to come next Tuesday and he would do what he could for me. I know I learned pretty much in the laundry up there under Mr. Luce.

I helped my mother do her housework this week and last week, but I hope to go to work on Tuesday.

Well I hope that I can keep straight. I have not had a cigarette in my mouth since I got home and I hope I never will.

I hope that all the boys are well. Yours respectfully, F. H."

### **Rather Hard Lines**

"D., Colo., June 11, 1904.

Mr. Paddelford: I thought I would write and let you know how I am doing.

I have been working right along until here lately. I have been having a hard time to get a job, but I am plumb discouraged now, so I want to ask you a favor. I have two brothers working for the Rio Grande at Salida and I can get a job there if you will let me go. My father is willing and so am I, and I will write to you every month, so I think I will close. Your friend, L. W."

### **Tempted to Smoke**

"L., Colo., June 1, 1904.

Dear Sir: I thought I would sit down to write you a few lines as it has been a month since I wrote to you last. It is very hard to keep from smoking when every boy you meet, with the exception of a few, are smoking. Will I have to work when school is out, during vacation? I am trying to be as good as possible. I have been going to school every day since I came home and I am in the eighth grade. We are going to have examinations for promotion next Monday. I think I will close for this time as I have no more to say. Your loving friend, J. P."

### **Likes The Looks of Our Menu**

"Pago Pago, Samoa, March 15, 1904.

Dear Sir: I read your welcome letter today and I was glad to get it. I am getting along all right and am beginning to enjoy it more down here. I have been looking over the bill of fare that you sent and it actually makes my mouth water. I wish that we fellows had such a menu. We get canned stuff galore, but of course it can't have the taste that fresh rations would have. I enclose an article on Samoa. It is the best I can do. I have never tried my hand at anything like it before. If it is too long for the magazine, you can cut some of it out. I am pretty busy now. Our main topmast is down, and I have been swinging a broad-axe all day helping to hew out another one and am pretty sore as I never swung a

broad-axe before, but I rather like it just the same. We had an accident with the collier that we were trying to tow into harbor and broke the mast. The collier is discharging into the coal sheds now. The Wheeling is lying out in the stream. I expected a letter from Mr. Huscher the same time that I received yours, but failed to get it. I sent him an album of pictures of scenes taken here. If you could see that perhaps it would give you a better idea of the place than my description. I am sorry for the boys with the measles—I had them once myself. Well I hope to hear from you soon. Yours truly, F. H."

### **Off for Gold Mines**

"F., Colo., Feb. 12, 1904.

Dear friend: I will write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am doing well and behaving myself all right.

Mr. Paddelford, I am going to the mine in a few days and I can not be down on the first to write to you and I want to know how I am going to fix it up with you. We are going to stay up until the 23rd or 24th of March, and may be longer if the ore turns out all right, and I will write to you when I come down. Will that be all right? I have been working in the office for a few days and I have learned how to typewrite.

The reason I did not go to the mine before is that the roads are so bad. The mine is about 18 miles from town and we have got to go up in a wagon and it is a hard drive. Answer when you get this letter if you have time and let me know what you think about it. Well, as I have no more to say I will close, hoping this will find you well. W. O."

### **Short and Businesslike**

"G. J., June 28, 1904.

Sir: In compliance with my parole I write to let you know that my card of renewal came a few days ago. I thank you and the Board and will try to show by my conduct and behavior that I appreciate the same. Respectfully yours, R. S."

### **Troubled Like Job**

"D., Colo., June 1, 1903.

Dear Mr. Paddelford: Well, here I am at home again, writing my first letter to you. I started to work Thursday morning at a printing office and I like it very much and my business is press-feeding. I do not think I will get less than \$4 a week.

Mr. Paddelford, I hope that mamma and you will be pleased with my conduct. I played a game of baseball Decoration Day with a little team. We defeated the other team 17 to 3.

That boil has reappeared and I have not been feeling very well since I

returned home, but by the time mamma gets through with me, if her doctoring does n't kill me, I will be all right.

I received a letter from Mr. Weller a few days ago to which I am going to reply. Please give my regards to C. W. and tell him I am all right. As it is getting late, I guess I will close. From your loving friend, H. K. P. S. Mr. P., come and see me sometime. H. K."

### Some Praise

"S. L., U., Nov. 24. 1904.

Dear Sir: In remembrance of the pleasant visit paid the school a short time ago, I desire to speak of the many improvements made since my stay there in 1899. I wish to state that under the present system, the boys have every opportunity to advance and make a mark in the world when it falls to their lot to be cast before that great criticising commonwealth. If the boys will take advantage of and grasp the opportunities placed before them, there is a chance for them to make a success, for the openings in almost all the trades, arts, and professions which they may choose to follow, are numberless.

There is no money to be spared in improving the departments of manual training, machinery, shoemaking, printing, and many others too numerous to mention.

The present advancement of these departments is wonderful, and the opportunities which are presented by the able instruction there, are excellent. I do not believe that there is one branch that has not doubled itself since my release five years ago. This is certainly due to the capabilities of the managers who are handling that institution.

The exhibit of the school at the St. Louis exposition is an excellent example of what can be accomplished under your modern methods, and compares equally, if not better, than any other exhibit of its kind there. The new chapel and dining rooms, when finished, will be a great improvement over the other low and dark rooms now in use, and stand out well as a movement for healthfulness and cleanliness.

In a word, let me state, as a whole, the institution is carried on in a modern, clean, and well disciplined manner compared with the old methods which were in vogue during my stay there. In conclusion, let me speak a word of the officers whom I was under and who still remain.

The matron, who has always, and has yet, every interest of the boys at heart, will always do everything in her power to advance the cause of purity and righteousness among those whom she has in charge. The work of the manual training instructor in his department shows capable instruction and excellent improvements. A view of the stables shows the



care with which the stock and various utensils belonging to that department are kept and the cleanliness that pervades about, and what good discipline and management prevails.

A more intelligent class of boys can not be found anywhere. This world is theirs, let them build it up, for their fathers will go and they will be left to govern the greatest of all, themselves, and this glorious nation to build. Wishing you and the school every attainable success and happiness, I remain, yours respectfully, H. K."

### **Serio-Comic**

"D., Colo., Nov. 17, 1904.

Dear friend: As I have been out of the school just a month today, I will write and give an account of myself. As you oftentimes told me, 'stick to the work you are at until you can get something better, and the chance will come sometime.' Just so it is with me. I worked at my old place running errands, but when I went there I fed press, but the boy that run errands quit and then I had to work at his and my jobs both, but mostly at his, and then I saw an ad. in the paper, 'Boy Wanted to Set Type and Feed Press, Must have Bright Eye, Permanent Place for Right Boy.' I went out and saw the manager and he asked me where I had been and I told him up to Golden, and he looked at me for a while then gave me some type to throw in and he told me to come around in the morning. He said that I looked like a boy he could depend on. We publish a weekly paper and do job printing, so you see that will get me on the right track. I saw Mr. Weller the other day, and I thought my end had come, for when I discovered him he had me by the arm and had one of those stern looks on and said, 'You 're just the fellow I 'm looking for,' and then I thought to myself, I have not been doing anything, what am I going back for? He might have got another boy mixed up for me, known as Red—. He does every mean thing he can think of: smokes, chews, drinks, and I do n't know what he do n't do. People even went as far as not to give me a pair of shoes. How it was is this: Last Saturday there was a party over by my house and to have some fun this boy got drunk and started to fight and broke up the party and Wednesday my mother sent me to the shoemaker's for her shoes and I went in and the man knew me and said, 'Your mother's shoes have been here a long time,' and just then the woman came out and said, 'Do n't give him those shoes, that is the boy that was here Saturday night,' and I said, I want those shoes. And then she said, 'No, you get out of here, you can 't steal her shoes.' And then her son spoke up and said he knew that I was her boy. But anyway they made me go out without getting her shoes. So when I went out she started talk-

ing to her son, and he said, 'Don't you remember Henry, that boy that got sent up to the Industrial School?' and she would not have it that way, but in a little while, she thought that her son must be right and she came out and called for me. But when the shoes were wrapped up she was in doubt as to whether she had better give them to me or not; so you see I was not the guilty party that time, for I was at the theater with my mother the night the boy got drunk. We both have red hair, blue eyes, about the same height, and also curly hair.

The boss lets me unlock the shop in the morning and I start the fire and then get on my case, and sometimes I collect for him. I think I have been a very good boy for the previous month and I am going to still continue to be the same. Please tell Reuben S. that I go to the Y. M. C. A. nearly every Sunday. I wish I could meet you at the train, but it is impossible only on Saturdays. Well, as it is bedtime I will say good-bye. From your loving friend, H. K."

### **A Good Worker**

"D., Colo., Nov. 16, 1904.

Dear friend: I will write and let you know that I am working and am getting along all right. I see some of the boys once in a while. I have worked every working day since I have been out, five months today. I am still working at the iron works. I guess it did me some good to be at the school. I did n't care to be any good to myself or anybody else before. I suppose S. is home by this time. As this is about all I can think of, and it is 8:30 p. m., I will close. Your friend, J. M."

### **Steadying Down**

"D., Colo., May 31, 1904.

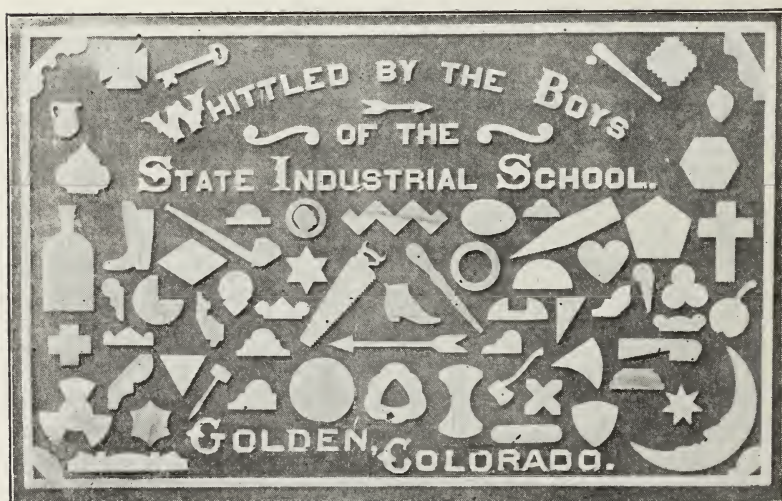
Dear Sir: As it is time to write again I have devoted tonight's time to doing so. Well, I am still on the right path and still doing well. I have been out three months already and it do n't seem like three weeks. I do n't play very much any more, at all. I am getting to be quite a business man now. I am always working some way, cutting my aunt's lawn, washing my sister's dishes, helping her wash every Monday, going to school, or something else. I was put in the seventh grade and I am getting along all right. I am trying my best to make the eighth grade this term. Give Mr. Goldsworthy my regards. I guess I will close. Yours truly, H. V."

Hailing from Pueblo. Tells how It Hailed at Pueblo

"P., Colo., May 23, 1904.

Mr. Paddelford: As it is drawing near to the end of the month I thought I would write to let you know that I am back at P. I came back

from Ogden about the 16th or 14th of May and I am getting along all right now. I am going to school and I think I will be put in the sixth from the fifth grade because the teacher says that I could get along all right if I worked hard, so I am going to work as hard as I can. The weather is fine now, but it was n't Friday, because it started to rain about half-past one and rained until two o'clock and then it started to hail and hailstones came down as big as lemons and broke window glass all over the town and the school children were scared half to death and it broke nearly all the windows out of the school house and the teachers were scared too. They just sat up in their chairs as if they were statues and the children all got in the corners to get away from the flying glass and down town at one of the flower houses there were horses run right into the door to get away from the storm. Good-bye. From one of your boys, W. T."



**Case of Sloyd Models**



**Basketball Team**



**Clearing *The Grove***





### Acknowledgments

I desire to thank:

Each member of the present board, and other members during the term, for all they have done by wise counsel and kind advice to make my administration of the affairs of the school as successful as it has been, and who have left to me the employment of officers, only demanding that they be well qualified for their positions.

The chief clerk, matron, and other officers who have been loyal and faithful and made their duty to the welfare of the institution, and therefore to the boys, second to nothing else.

Mrs. J. H. Brown and Miss Hattie Mencimer who have come to the school regularly to sow the seed in Sabbath school that has surely sprung into life and made increase to a degree foretold in holy writ.

The governor, state board of charities and correction and its secretary, the various other state officers, and the members of the general assembly who have all shown interest and given encouragement in the work being done at the school.

The county judges and other juvenile court officers from Denver and many other cities of the state who have visited the school, talked to the boys, and inspected the institution.

Many friends who have donated reading matter, games, and flowers for the boys.

A host of wellwishers from Denver, Golden, and elsewhere who have entertained the boys with sermon, lecture, readings, songs, and music during the term.

The state secretary and others of the Y. M. C. A. who assisted in organizing our association and who have since then given valuable help in the meetings.

The State Teachers' Association for permitting industrial schools to have a part in their 1903 program.

The manager of the Colorado educational exhibit at St. Louis for the manner in which this school's display has been handled.

The newspapers generally and the citizens of the state who have shown a disposition to help build up the school and assist in pushing forward toward an ideal institution.

The Catholic chaplain, the Protestant chaplain, and the physician who have always been ready to respond to calls and who have cheerfully done their part.

The grand master and others of the masonic fraternity who laid the corner stone of the new chapel and dining room building.

The parents of the boys, who have nearly all been reasonable in their expectations of help possible to be rendered in a short time to their sons whose shortcomings they well know, and kind in their attitude toward the school.

The boys, whom I think are my friends without exception.

The Giver of all things desirable who has been very good to us.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED L. PADDELFORD,

Superintendent.



**Champion Brownies**

### Protestant Chaplain's Report



GOLDEN, COLO., NOV. 30, 1904.

TO FRED L. PADDELFORD, SUPERINTENDENT:

Dear Sir: The usual services have been held regularly during the past two years. It has been my aim to preach the Gospel so as to meet the needs of the boys. Obedience to law and authority, loyalty to home and country, the need to work, the importance of good habits, the worth of character, the desire to help others, reliance upon self, faith in God; these and kindred themes have been emphasized again and again. That many of the boys have heard and heeded these messages is evident.

A Junior Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been organized. Almost half of the boys are members of this organization and take a deep interest in its meetings.

The State Secretary and other Y. M. C. A. workers have been very willing to meet with and talk to the boys of this association. Their presence and talks have been helpful to these young lives.

The paroled boys of Denver received my careful attention. It has been necessary to return a number of them to the school. Many of our boys are exposed to peculiar temptations and surrounded by influences that are not helpful to the formation of good character. With better influences and surroundings, many of them will grow up to be useful and upright citizens.

To help them rise above environment and make the most of themselves is the object of my labors and prayers.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. WELLER.

## Catholic Chaplain's Report



GOLDEN, COLO., NOV. 30, 1904.

TO FRED L. PADDELFORD, SUPERINTENDENT:

At the request of Bishop Matz, and with the kindly consent and cordial support of yourself and the Board of Control, I resumed instruction for the Catholic boys on October 4th, 1903, after an absence of such instruction for seven years.

I organized three classes in Christian Doctrine, Mrs. Drake and Miss Sadie Ryan assuming charge of the primary classes, while I instructed the larger boys.

Our services are held simultaneously with those conducted by the Protestant chaplain.

We open them with a hymn sung by the boys. The Lord's prayer is then recited, after which the instructions in their faith are given. A chapter from the New Testament and extracts from the "Imitation of Christ" are read and explained. The "Faith of Our Fathers" has also been read to them. The services are closed with the Apostles' Creed.

I have provided each boy with a catechism. The hymns and Bible lessons are printed at the school by the boys.

I herewith wish to call the attention of charitable Catholics to this institution. I am sure the boys would enjoy hymn books, Catholic literature, etc.

Since my return I have been astonished at the good conduct of the boys and the strict attention with which they listen to my little talks, making it a pleasant task for me.

In closing I wish to thank you for your kindness to me and these, my boys, in extending to them the same privileges which so long have been enjoyed by their Protestant brothers only.

I wish to thank also the matron, Mrs. Slingerland, the chaplain, Rev. E. E. Weller, and all the officers who have helped to make my coming among you a pleasure.

Yours respectfully,

BERNARDIN BIDINGER.



## Physician's Report



GOLDEN, COLO., NOV. 30, 1904.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The health of the school, I am very glad to report, is excellent. For several years the school has maintained a remarkable record in this respect, especially considering the "constitution of the boys committed to its charge."

While two deaths occurred during the past two years, both of them were surgical cases. One boy died four hours following an operation for tuberculous osteomyelitis; the other died of obstruction of the bowels, shown post-mortem to be a distention and occlusion of the duodenum caused by clotted blood, hemorrhage being undoubtedly due to an injury received while playing football, though the tissues were in a weakened state from numerous former attacks of "bowel trouble."

Last January an epidemic of measles broke out. The first boy to take down with it had been an inmate of the school but about a week; he had been exposed a few days before being sentenced to the school from Idaho Springs. Twenty-two others caught the affection, but all recovered nicely. In May, five boys came down with German measles, but the measures taken prevented its further spread. Three cases of typhoid fever developed late in August and early in September. The exact source of the contamination has not been determined. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and certainly the water supply is pure and abundant.

November 16, 1903, a homeopathic physician and surgeon was appointed to take charge of the medical department of the school.

During the year ending November 30, 1904 I have made 291 visits and 2,738 prescriptions. The total number days spent by patients in the hospital was 2,043, an average daily hospital list of 5%.

The hospital steward has attended to many bruised or sore fingers, boils, dressings, etc. More than 3,000 have received attention at his hands during the past twelve months. I can not help expressing my appreciation of the conscientious and efficient services of the present steward, Mr. Robert Smith.

In addition to many colds and minor complaints, the following cases have been treated during the past year:

Amputation of toe, 1; barb wire cuts, 1; burns, 2; conjunctivitis, 3; culture taken for suspected diphtheria, 1; dislocation of wrist, 1; fracture of forearm, 2; German measles, 5; gonorrhœa, 2; hemorrhoids, 2; hernia, 3; incontinence of urine, 2; impacted feces, 1; inflammatory rheumatism 2; muscular rheumatism, 3; measles, 23; mumps, 2; operation for tongue-tie, 1; obstruction of bowel, 1; orchitis, 3; otorrhœa, 1; phimosis, 3; pneumonia, 2; pleuro pneumonia, 1; paracentesis thoracis, 1; syphilis, 1; shingles, 1; teeth pulled, 34; tuberculous osteomyelitis, 1; typhoid fever, 3; tonsillitis, 3; trachoma, 1; undescended testicles, 2; urticaria, 1; measure taken for wooden leg, 1.

Very respectfully submitted,

WALTER JOEL KING, M. D.

## Principal's Report



TO FRED L. PADDELFORD, SUPERINTENDENT:

The school department opened the sixth of September with eight grades.

There are three teachers. The boys attend school every other day.

The course of study is nearly the same as the state course of instruction for the public schools of Colorado.

We endeavor to complete the common branches and give the boys a little work in drawing, music, and civil government.

The penmanship is taught by a special instructor with good results.

A number of boys come to us who have not had any school advantages, and begin work in the first grade. It is surprising to see the interest these boys take in their school work and the rapid progress they make.

During the past month a night school has been organized. The object of this class is to give those boys who have completed the common school branches an opportunity of taking advanced work. The work laid out is the same as the first year's work of the high school.

It is hoped that this will prove a success and give the boys some idea of advanced work and create a desire to go on with a high school course when they leave here.

The school is constantly changing. While one is being paroled, another is taking his place, so we can not see any immediate results in the way of graduating classes as do the common schools.

We must be content to let the future tell whether or not we have done our work well. We must train the boys who have been placed in our charge, not only mentally, but morally and physically, in the best possible manner, so that when they shall go forth from the school into public life, they may be good citizens of our commonwealth. If this has been accomplished, we feel that our efforts have been crowned with success.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. MINCKLEY, A. B.

## Tables Compiled from Records of the School

### EXHIBIT A

Number in school at last report.....	198
Admitted (new).....	243
Paroles returned .....	44
Number received during the term.....	287
Total .....	485
Died .....	2
Discharged.....	17
Escaped.....	0
Pardoned .....	15
Paroled .....	211
Returned to court (crippled and diseased).....	3
Sentence expired .....	21
Number leaving institution during term .....	269
Total number remaining November 30, 1904.....	216
Average number per day during term.....	211

### EXHIBIT B

#### SHOWING FROM WHAT COUNTIES BOYS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED DURING TERM

Adams .....	2	Mesa.....	7
Arapahoe (new county).....	4	Mineral .....	1
Arapahoe (old county).....	25	Montrose.....	1
Archuleta .....	3	Morgan .....	1
Boulder .....	4	Otero .....	9
Chaffee.....	4	Ouray.....	3
Delta.....	1	Pueblo .....	18
Denver .....	56	Pitkin .....	5
Douglas .....	1	Rio Blanco .....	1
Elbert.....	1	Routt .....	1
El Paso .....	18	San Juan .....	1
Fremont.....	5	San Miguel.....	1
Garfield .....	8	Teller .....	7
Huerfano.....	1	Weld .....	3
Jefferson .....	7	Boarders, private.....	4
Lake .....	7	Boarders, United States .....	7
La Plata .....	2	Boarders, Wyoming.....	8
Larimer .....	10		
Las Animas.....	4	Total.....	243
Logan.....	2		

EXHIBIT C  
SHOWING AGES WHEN RECEIVED

Seven years.....	2	Fourteen years.....	44
Eight years.....	6	Fifteen years.....	46
Nine years.....	9	Sixteen years.....	6
Ten years.....	13	Seventeen years.....	3
Eleven years.....	24	Eighteen years.....	1
Twelve years.....	44		
Thirteen years.....	45	Total.....	243

EXHIBIT D  
SHOWING OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

Assult.....	3	Obstructing Trains.....	2
Burglary.....	20	Sodomy.....	1
False Pretenses.....	1	Truancy.....	18
Forgery.....	2	Boarders.....	5
Incorrigibility.....	20	Not stated.....	3
Juvenile Delinquency.....	128		
Larceny.....	39	Total.....	243
Malicious Mischief.....	1		

EXHIBIT E  
SHOWING LENGTH OF SENTENCES

One year.....	14	Not stated.....	2
Two years.....	12	Until sixteen years of age.....	32
Three years.....	6	During minority.....	173
Four years.....	2		
Five years.....	2	Total.....	243

EXHIBIT F  
SHOWING NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED EACH MONTH

December, 1902.....	7	January, 1904.....	17
January, 1903.....	14	February.....	12
February.....	14	March.....	7
March.....	9	April.....	8
April.....	9	May.....	6
May.....	14	June.....	12
June.....	7	July.....	7
July.....	9	August.....	11
August.....	9	September.....	10
September.....	7	October.....	10
October.....	17	November.....	9
November.....	8		
December.....	10	Total.....	243



EXHIBIT G  
SHOWING SOCIAL CONDITION OF BOYS RECEIVED

Both parents living .....	131	Boys who have been inmates of other institutions.....	33
Both parents dead .....	10	Boys who have not been inmates of other institutions (not counting houses of detention).....	210
Mother dead.....	31		
Father dead.....	68		
Unknown.....	3		
Total .....	243	Total .....	243
Have step-father.....	51	Boys who had used liquor.....	62
Have step-mother.....	15	Boys who had not used it.....	181
Have been adopted.....	7		
Without step-parents .....	170	Total.....	243
Total .....	243	Boys who had used tobacco....	120
Boys who had attended Sunday school.....	220	Boys who had not used it.....	123
Boys who had not attended.....	23		
Total .....	243	Total.....	243
Were in 9th grade.....	5	Father used intoxicants moderately.....	27
Were in 8th grade.....	4	Father used intoxicants to excess.....	34
Were in 7th grade.....	14	Mother used intoxicants moderately.....	18
Were in 6th grade.....	22	Mother used intoxicants to excess.....	5
Were in 5th grade.....	41	Parents did not use intoxicants	159
Were in 4th grade.....	64		
Were in 3rd grade.....	57	Total.....	243
Were in 2nd grade.....	19	White.....	206
Were in 1st grade.....	14	Colored .....	36
Had no schooling .....	3	Indian .....	1
Total .....	243	Total.....	243
Parents own property.....	91		
Parents own no property.....	152		
Total .....	243		

EXHIBIT H  
SHOWING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Baptist.....	18	Mormon.....	4
Catholic.....	41	No religion.....	108
Christian.....	8	Presbyterian .....	11
Christian Science.....	5	Quaker .....	1
Congregational .....	5	Seventh Day Adventist .....	4
Episcopal .....	6		
Jewish .....	5	Total .....	243
Methodist .....	27		

EXHIBIT I  
SHOWING NATIVITY OF BOYS

Alaska .....	1	Ohio .....	8
Arizona .....	1	Oklahoma .....	1
Arkansas .....	1	Oregon .....	3
California .....	4	Pennsylvania .....	1
Colorado .....	104	South Dakota .....	1
Idaho .....	1	Tennessee .....	3
Illinois .....	6	Texas .....	2
Indian Territory .....	2	Utah .....	4
Iowa .....	8	Virginia .....	2
Kansas .....	25	Washington .....	1
Kentucky .....	3	West Virginia .....	1
Louisiana .....	2	Wyoming .....	4
Michigan .....	2	Austria .....	1
Missouri .....	21	England .....	1
Montana .....	2	Russia .....	1
Nebraska .....	9	Do n't know .....	8
Nevada .....	1		
New Mexico .....	2	Total .....	243
New York .....	6		

EXHIBIT J  
SHOWING NATIONALITY OF PARENTS

American .....	218	Mexican .....	3
American Negro .....	66	Norwegian .....	2
Austrian .....	6	Russian .....	12
Bohemian .....	2	Scottish .....	9
Danish .....	1	Spanish .....	1
English .....	12	Swede .....	8
French .....	12	Swiss .....	1
German .....	31	Welsh .....	4
Holland .....	2	Not known .....	53
Indian .....	2		
Irish .....	33	Total .....	486
Italian .....	8		

EXHIBIT K  
SHOWING RELIGION OF BOYS NOW HERE

Catholic .....	51	Protestant .....	159
Jewish .....	6	Total .....	216

EXHIBIT L  
SHOWING COLOR OF BOYS NOW HERE

White .....	181	Indian .....	1
Colored .....	34	Total .....	216

## EXHIBIT M

SHOWING PRESENT CONDITION OF BOYS RELEASED FROM INSTITUTION  
DURING TERM, DECEMBER 1, 1902 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1904

## Those Sent to Places in Colorado.

Attending school.....	49	Returned to school.....	44
In army and navy.....	3	Total.....	264
Working steadily.....	99	Died.....	2
In penitentiary.....	1	Returned to court.....	3
In reformatory.....	5	Total released.....	269
Not working steadily.....	16		
Whereabouts unknown.....	5		
Out of state.....	42		

Doing excellently.....	61	Returned to school.....	44
Doing well.....	67	In army and navy.....	3
Doing fairly well.....	29	Total.....	264
Doing poorly.....	12	Returned to court. 3; died 2.....	5
Out of state.....	42	Total number released.....	269
In penitentiary.....	1		
In reformatory.....	5		

## Those Out of The State.

Known to be doing well.....	18	Not known.....	20
Known not to be doing well....	4	Total.....	42

Those Paroled in The State During Term and Now on Parole,  
Not Having Been Discharged.

Reporting regularly.....	105	Not reporting regularly.....	5
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## EXHIBIT N

SHOWING TO WHAT LOCALITIES BOYS WENT ON LEAVING SCHOOL

Akron.....	1	Greeley.....	1
Aspen.....	2	La Junta.....	2
Boulder.....	1	Leadville.....	15
Canon City.....	4	Montrose.....	2
Central City.....	1	Mountain ranch and mines.....	6
Colorado Springs.....	7	Ouray.....	2
Cripple Creek region.....	13	Out of State.....	45
Creede.....	1	Pueblo.....	20
Denver.....	88	Salida.....	5
Erie.....	1	Telluride.....	1
Florence.....	3	Trinidad.....	2
Fort Collins.....	3	Steamboat Springs.....	1
Fort Morgan.....	1	Farms.....	25
Golden.....	6	Died.....	2
Glenwood Springs.....	1	Total.....	269
Grand Junction.....	7		

## EXHIBIT O

## SHOWING FROM WHAT LOCALITIES PAROLED BOYS WERE RETURNED

Boulder .....	1	Golden.....	1
Central City.....	1	Idaho Springs.....	1
Cripple Creek.....	1	La Junta.....	1
Denver.....	22	Leadville.....	5
Erie.....	1	Pueblo.....	2
Farms.....	4	Salida.....	1
Florence.....	1		
Fort Collins .....	1	Total.....	44
Fort Morgan.....	1		

## EXHIBIT P

## SHOWING NUMBER OF BOYS ASSIGNED TO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS

Bakery .....	5	Kitchen.....	12
Barn and teams.....	14	Laundry .....	14
Blacksmith shop.....	2	Machine shop.....	4
Carpenter shop.....	4	Office .....	4
Coal mine.....	3	Print shop .....	7
Dining room, boys'.....	22	Shoe shop.....	12
Dining room, officers'.....	6	Tailor shop.....	25
Electrical department.....	2	Woodworking department of	
Engine room.....	3	manual training.....	28
Firing boilers.....	4	Policing grounds, etc.....	16
Farm and garden .....	26		
Green house.....	1	Total.....	216
Hospital.....	2		

## EXHIBIT Q

## SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Alphabets .....	50	Magazines.....	13550
Biennial reports .....	1000	Military rosters.....	250
Bill heads .....	1500	Note heads.....	2750
Bills of fare.....	500	Orders .....	300
Blanks, assorted .....	29300	Pamphlets .....	1300
Cards, assorted .....	5250	Placards .....	2
Circulars .....	500	Proposals, blank.....	1060
Circular letters.....	1000	Programs .....	7225
Catalogues .....	250	Reports, assorted.....	51300
Color print, samples.....	500	Reward notices.....	960
Demerit slips.....	16500	Schedules .....	225
Drill regulations, extracts....	100	Songs .....	4540
Envelopes .....	22445	Sunday school lessons .....	26880
Labels.....	3525	Tags .....	50
Letter heads.....	23450	Vouchers, special mark .....	2000



## EXHIBIT R

## SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT

Aprons .....	5788	Pillow cases .....	29475
Bed spreads .....	8792	Pillow ticks .....	152
Bed ticks .....	638	Stockings, pairs of .....	669
Blankets .....	832	Socks, pairs of .....	47888
Corset covers .....	591	Sheets .....	31752
Collars .....	29	Towels, roller .....	5398
Cuffs, pairs of .....	19	Towels, common .....	6566
Coats, jumpers .....	1150	Ties .....	19
Curtains .....	662	Tea gowns .....	4
Drawers .....	22983	Table cloths .....	7281
Dresses .....	544	Table covers .....	408
Dish, tea, and bread towels ..	2099	Trousers .....	4388
Handkerchiefs .....	3990	Under vests .....	135
Jackets, waiters' .....	4811	Under skirts .....	375
Napkins .....	34735	Under skirts, starched .....	560
Night dresses .....	515	Under shirts .....	23903
Night shirts .....	13358	Waists, starched .....	845
Overalls .....	6483	Waists, child's, starched .....	8
Overshirts .....	26130	Wrappers .....	1

## EXHIBIT S

## SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Aprons made .....	291	Shirts, over, repaired .....	3712
Aprons repaired .....	555	Shirts, under, made .....	596
Bed sacks made .....	75	Shirts, under, repaired .....	1920
Bed sacks repaired .....	21	Sheets made .....	405
Coats, fatigue, made .....	257	Sheets repaired .....	1756
Coats, fatigue, repaired .....	433	Trousers, uniform, made .....	1058
Coats, uniform, made .....	370	Trousers, uniform, repaired ..	2429
Coats, uniform, repaired .....	679	Trousers, fatigue, made .....	505
Drawers, cot. flannel, made ..	512	Trousers, fatigue, repaired ..	2176
Drawers, cot. flannel, repaired ..	913	Towels, roller, made .....	181
Jackets, waiters', made .....	178	Towels, roller, repaired .....	152
Jackets, waiters', repaired .....	202	Towels, tea, made .....	94
Mittens, pairs of, made .....	198	Table cloths made .....	94
Mittens, pairs of, repaired .....	15	Table cloths repaired .....	133
Napkins made .....	391	Bed clothing, ass'd, repaired ..	312
Night shirts made .....	322	Window shades hemmed .....	40
Night shirts repaired .....	375	Citizens' shirts made .....	11
Pillow cases made .....	585	Caps, uniform, made .....	420
Pillow cases repaired .....	619	Caps, uniform, repaired .....	174
Pillow ticks made .....	52	Pairs of socks repaired .....	3841
Shirts, over, made .....	1139		

## EXHIBIT T

## SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN SHOE MAKING DEPARTMENT

Boys' shoes made, prs.....	997	Hame straps made.....	9
Boys' shoes repaired, prs.....	3119	Leather leggins made, prs. ....	4
Bridles repaired .....	45	Leather leggins, exhibition, prs. ....	1
Backbands repaired.....	4	Leather leggins, fancy, prs. ....	18
Baseballs covered.....	63	Mail bag made .....	1
Ball gloves repaired.....	5	Military belts made.....	80
Burnishing wheels made.....	3	Officers' shoes repaired, prs....	123
Cork leg repaired.....	1	Pole straps made.....	2
Dashboard repaired.....	1	Pole straps repaired .....	7
Drum stick repaired.....	1	Reins repaired, prs.....	12
Exhibition shoes made, prs....	18	Scabbards made.....	80
Football head gears made.....	10	Slippers, house, made, prs. ....	34
Footballs made .....	5	Slippers, stage, made, prs.....	4
Footballs repaired .....	25	Suspenders repaired .....	394
Harness repaired ... ..	45	Saddles repaired.....	16
Horse collars repaired,.....	6	Visors made. ....	204
Horse collar pads repaired ....	2		



EXHIBIT U  
SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN CARPENTERING DEPARTMENT

Bins made.....	6	Mowing machines repaired....	10
Boxes made .....	47	Molding made, feet.....	903
Boxes repaired.....	2	Picks repaired.....	4
Bread boards made .....	2	Pickets made.....	413
Bread frames made .....	122	Platform built.....	1
Bread peels made.....	10	Pumphouse built.....	1
Bridge built.....	1	Rakes repaired.....	3
Beds repaired.....	11	Roofs repaired .....	2
Benches made.....	9	Screens, door and window, made	83
Benches repaired .....	9	Screens repaired.....	134
Box couch repaired .....	1	Soup ladles made.....	1
Buck saw frame made.....	1	Stools made.....	18
Curtains made, new.....	41	Stools repaired .....	4
Curtains repaired.....	23	Sash repaired .....	8
Cupboards made.....	2	Stanchions made .....	10
Cupboards repaired.....	3	Siding put up, feet.....	100
Chairs repaired.....	207	Singletrees made .....	1
Cow barn, 12 by 48 built .....	1	Singletrees repaired .....	2
Desks repaired .....	2	Scrapers repaired.....	2
Drawers made.....	1	Steps made, sets.....	2
Doubletree made .....	1	Shovels repaired.....	34
Driers, laundry, repaired.....	4	Shelves made.....	1
Fencing made, feet.....	542	Shoe lasts repaired .....	2
Flag poles made .....	2	Trestles made .....	2
Flag pole spliced.....	1	Tables made .....	2
Floor laid, feet.....	1282	Tables repaired.....	29
Floors repaired.....	12	Wagon box made .....	1
Gates made.....	3	Wagons repaired .....	70
Gates repaired.....	2	Wire reels made.....	2
Groove, electric, made, feet....	250	Window and door frames made	29
Hayracks built.....	2	Window and door frames rep'd	58
Hayrack repaired.....	1	PAINTING DONE	
Hayrake repaired.....	1	Gymnasium roof, sq. ft.....	1600
Headgates made.....	3	Ice house roof, sq. ft.....	400
Hoes repaired .....	4	Main building roof, sq. ft.....	600
Ice rack made .....	1	Old barn roof, sq. ft.....	350
Irrigation flume made.....	1	New barn roof, sq. ft.....	1368
Irrigation flumes repaired.....	7	Addition to pump house, sq. ft.	250
Locks repaired .....	10	Library ceiling, sq. ft.....	240
Lockers made .....	68	Wood picket fence, feet.....	350
Ladders made .....	9	Iron picket fence, feet .....	100
Ladders repaired .....	15	Wagons.....	3
Mine buckets made.....	2	Chairs, stained and varnished.	36
Mine cars built .....	2	Water tank, sq. ft.....	2000
		Hospital, inside, sq. ft.....	6016

## EXHIBIT V

## SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN THE WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT

## MANUAL TRAINING

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Angle irons made.....	4
Axe sharpened.....	1
Boxes made for bakery.....	18
Boxes for packing and shipping made.....	18
Batons made.....	2
Bed repaired.....	1
Brace for lathe made.....	1
Bells repaired.....	2
Blackboards put up.....	4
Bench screws made.....	7
Belt cased in shop.....	1
Baseball bats made.....	12
Boxes repaired.....	1
Blue print frame repaired.....	1
Balls, wooden, made.....	2
Bench top made.....	1
Boards made for singing teacher.....	2
Chairs set up.....	26
Chairs repaired.....	20
Curtains repaired and put up.....	32
Casing repaired, feet.....	25
Ceiling put up, feet.....	28
Cone pulleys put up.....	2
Counter brush repaired.....	1
Crutches made.....	1
Chisel handles made.....	23
Closet seats repaired.....	1
Chest made.....	1
Clamps, iron, repaired.....	2
Carpet sweeper repaired.....	1
Chimney braces put up.....	2
Cylinders made for schools.....	8
Chair rounds made.....	8
Cabinets made.....	3
Doors repaired.....	16
Drawing board and T square made.....	1
Drawers made and repaired.....	4
Desks repaired.....	2
Dividing board made for mower.....	1
Electroplate mounted for printing department.....	1
Electric lights put up complete.....	10
Electric light switch put up.....	1
Electric wire molding made, feet.....	7

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## EXHIBIT V

(CONTINUED)

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Electric light blocks made .....	36
Emery wheel set up .....	1
Fences repaired .....	2
Flower boxes made .....	5
Flooring put down and repaired, feet.....	35
Flower ladders made .....	12
Guns, wooden, repaired .....	20
Glass door made.....	1
Gun rack made.....	1
Guns made, drill .....	81
Globe repaired.....	1
Hat rack made .....	1
Hat hooks put up .....	5
Hammer handles made .....	26
Handles made, tool .....	7
Iron brackets put up .....	2
Iron braces put up for sewing machine .....	28
Iron ceiling put up, feet .....	1100
Iron hanger put up.....	1
Indian clubs made for gymnasium .....	124
Keys made .....	23
Knife handle made .....	1
Locks repaired and new ones put on .....	24
Linoleum put down, rooms.....	4
Lumber rack made .....	1
Lathe set up .....	1
Letter box made.....	1
Molding made, $\frac{1}{4}$ round, feet.....	31
Maps mounted .....	6
Mallets made .....	5
Models mounted for St. Louis Fair, boards.....	15
Mitre boxes made .....	4
Mouse trap repaired .....	1
Oil case made.....	1
Ornamental star made .....	1
Peels made for bakery .....	2
Picture frames made .....	39
Planks sized and put up for shafting .....	8
Plunger made, wood, for steam pump.....	1
Pulleys put up .....	2
Patterns made for lathe rests .....	3
Pencil rack made.....	1
Piano stool repaired .....	1
Pictures mounted on cardboard.....	37

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## EXHIBIT V

(CONTINUED)

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Pointers made.....	3
Pulley wheels made .....	2
Plane repaired.....	1
Plugs made for water mains .....	2
Record case made .....	1
Rustic flower boxes made.....	2
Radiators painted .....	4
Ropes spliced .....	4
Rules made for schools .....	100
Roller blackboard made.....	1
Roller blackboard repaired.....	1
Singletree made .....	1
Screen doors and windows made and hung.....	3
Stanchion plugs made for carpenter.....	15
Shield made for mounting purposes .....	1
Shears sharpened.....	1
Scaffold made .....	1
Saw handle repaired.....	1
Saws filed for outsiders .....	2
Shelves of all kinds made and put up.....	38
Song book boxes made.....	28
Tables repaired.....	5
Tint blocks and type furniture made .....	9
Tables made .....	2
Tool racks made.....	4
Tabourettes made .....	2
Tin guards put on matting.....	4
Threshold made .....	1
Table leg turned.....	1
Trowel handle made.....	1
Vaulting poles made.....	4
Ventilators cleaned.....	10
Window sash repaired.....	1
Whisk broom repaired.....	1
Window stoops made and repaired, feet.....	19
Wainscot cap made, feet.....	15
Window stool repaired.....	1
Wainscot put up and repaired, feet.....	80
Window sash put up.....	1
Window frame made.....	1
Wand made.....	1
Y. M. C. A. triangles engraved.....	2

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**EXHIBIT W**  
**SHOWING FARM PRODUCTS**

Apples, bushels .....	965	Onions, table, bunches.....	15807
Asparagus, bunches.....	725	Peas, gallons .....	1717
Blackberries, quarts.....	288	Pears, bushels.....	5
Beans, gallons .....	1474	Parsnips, bushels.....	690
Beets, stock, tons .....	156	Pumpkins, pounds.....	3020
Beets, bushels .....	276	Plums, bushels.....	6- $\frac{1}{2}$
Cider, barrels.....	10	Raspberries, quarts.....	675
Cherries, quarts .....	818	Rhubarb, bunches.....	14635
Currants, quarts.....	1145	Radishes, bunches.....	10902
Corn, ears, dozens.....	4538	Strawberries, quarts.....	1245
Cabbage, heads.....	6055	Spinach, pounds.....	4300
Cauliflower, heads .....	435	Squash, pounds.....	3325
Carrots, bushels .....	536	Salsify, bushels.....	30
Cucumbers, bushels.....	194	Sauer kraut, barrels.....	31
Egg plant, bushels.....	13	Turnips, bushels.....	149
Hay (oats and alfalfa), tons...	215	Tomatoes, pounds .....	10265
Muskmelons .....	1994	Watermelons .....	2289
Onions, bushels.....	508		

**EXHIBIT X**  
**SHOWING NUMBER OF HEAD OF STOCK**

Cows and calves (common).....	15	Chickens.....	90
Cows, bull, and calves (shorthorn) .....	10	Horses and colts.....	15
		Hogs and pigs.....	87



**FANCY DRILL SQUAD**

EXHIBIT Y  
SHOWING CASH RECEIPTS

Band.....	§ 25.00	Rags, hides, and junk....	§ 46.25
Board.....	4757.69	Rebate on coal, overw't..	2.20
Coal sold, including that sold to maintenance fund	5128.33	Shoes repaired .....	16.45
Freight charges refunded	4.69	Storage on motor .....	15.00
Livestock.....	149.00	Tickets sold (acc't closed)	51.58
Magazine.....	53.70	Use of wagons and teams	32.25
Miscellaneous .....	16.90	Total.....	\$10,397.40
Pasturage .....	83.70		
Posts sold .....	14.66		

EXHIBIT Z  
SHOWING EXPENDITURES UNDER DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS

Beds, bedding, and towels. §	667.67	Light.....	166.28
Blacksmith and Machine shops .....	390.58	Livestock.....	1821.28
Clothing .....	3522.70	Machinery .....	456.97
Coal mine.....	6317.81	Manual Training .....	333.35
Discharged inmates .....	60.55	Paroled Boys .....	235.88
Escaped inmates .....	503.50	Printing Office .....	1004.60
Farm and garden.....	3481.60	Repairs.....	468.60
Freight and express.....	663.09	Salaries.....	38440.25
Fuel .....	8252.76	School supplies .....	384.97
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.55	Shoes.....	2616.48
General expense.....	4782.60	Stationery and office.....	1124.97
Hospital .....	317.89	Subsistence.....	18653.48
Improvements.....	20638.87		\$117,397.40
Insurance .....	1293.57	Land .....	5000.00
Laundry .....	727.55	Total.....	\$122,397.40
Library .....	61.00		

EXHIBIT Aa  
RECAPITULATION

Receipts	
Appropriation, maintenance .....	\$107,000.00
Appropriation, land.....	5,000.00
Cash receipts .....	10,397.40
Total.....	\$122,397.40
Expenditures	
Vouchers issued, maintenance fund .....	\$107,000.00
Vouchers issued, land .....	5,000.00
Vouchers issued, cash fund .....	10,397.40
Total.....	\$122,397.40



EXHIBIT Bb  
SHOWING SCHEDULE OF SERVICE CALLS

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FORENOON CALLS

First call for reveille.....	6:00
Reveille .....	6:15
Kitchen and dining-room boys.....	6:30
Setting-up exercises.....	6:30 to 6:45
Breakfast .....	6:50 to 7:20
Detail for work .....	7:20
Detail for school and manual training classes .....	8:30
Recess .....	10:00 to 10:10
Recall from work and school .....	11:30
Kitchen and dining-room boys.....	11:40
Dinner .....	12:00 to 12:40

AFTERNOON CALLS

Detail for work, school, and manual training classes.....	12:50
Recess .....	2:35 to 2:45
Recall from work and school.....	4:00
Writing school .....	4:00 to 5:00
Kitchen and dining-room boys.....	4:40
Supper.....	5:00 to 5:30
Writing school .....	5:30 to 6:30
Night men repair to dormitories .....	7:30
Retiring to dormitories.....	7:45

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SUNDAY CALLS--FORENOON

First call for reveille .....	6:30
Reveille .....	6:40
Kitchen and dining-room boys.....	7:00
Breakfast .....	7:20 to 7:50
First call for inspection .....	9:30
Chapel services.....	10:00

AFTERNOON

Kitchen and dining-room boys.....	12:00
Dinner .....	12:30 to 1:00
First call for Sunday School.....	2:00
Sunday School (assemble at chapel) .....	2:30
Kitchen and dining-room boys.....	4:40
Supper.....	5:00 to 5:30

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### Additional Facts About the School



**A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD PLUMBER**

Two thousand and nineteen boys have been received since the school was opened.

The material in a pair of boys' shoes costs \$1.15.

The cost of the material in one of the uniforms averages about \$2.00.

Greatly increased varieties of food over former periods are being served, the cost per capita per day, omitting the school's garden products, averaging 9½ cents for boys and officers.

The cost per capita per day for maintenance, support, and general expense, including subsistence, clothing, shoes, salaries, and all expenditures, except for land and permanent improvements, was 63 cents.

No other biennial period has passed without an escape being charged against it at its close.

Only two inmates were discharged from the school during the last four years because of having become 21 years of age.

Of the three boys returned to the court of commitment during the biennial period, one was returned because he had a loathsome contagious disease; one because he was minus both hands and one eye, and the other eye being so weak that he could not attend school; one because he was apparently more than 20 years of age, without the use of his lower limbs, and was an unfit subject for the care and custody of the school.



### Description of Buildings and Grounds

The State Industrial School was established by the third legislature in the year 1881, and was formally opened for inmates July 11 of the same year.

It is located one mile south of the city of Golden and 14 miles west of the city of Denver.

Two railroads and one tramway connect Golden with Denver, the Colorado & Southern, which leaves passengers at its depot in Golden; and the Denver & Intermountain, whose trains stop on request at the Industrial School station, which is only a few blocks distant from the school. The Tramway cars travel to and from Denver every hour during the day from 6 a. m. until 12:30 p. m.

The school grounds consist of 121 acres, about 90 of which are under an irrigation ditch. All the vegetables used by the school, except potatoes, are raised. A great quantity of apples, cherries, plums, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, etc. are produced.

Hay enough to winter all the institution livestock is raised.

The buildings are as follows:

Administration building—a two-story white pressed brick structure, 40×50 feet, with basement. It is heated with steam, and has hot and cold water connections. In it are the Board of Control's room, library, superintendent's and chief clerk's offices, and superintendent's quarters. The basement is used as a store-room for subsistence stores and clothing.

The main building is about 30×200 feet, two and one-half stories high and built of red brick. It is heated by steam throughout. On the ground floor are the shoe shop, laundry, boys' dining rooms, boys' bath and wash rooms, officers' dining room, kitchen, and bakery; on the second floor are the woodworking department of manual training, school room, printing office, chapel, and family rooms of companies A and D, also store and clothing rooms. On the third floor are dormitories for 100 boys. In the rear of this building are root cellars, ice house, etc.

A building of buff pressed brick, the main part 40×70 feet and two stories in height, with additions aggregating 20×128 feet, one-story high, with an eight-foot basement under the entire structure, has been erected this year. The first floor of the two-story part is to be used for boys' dining room. On the first floor of the one-story part will be kitchen, bakery, serving room, and officers' dining room. The second floor of the main building will be used for an assembly room. This room has bowled floor, gallery, opera chairs capable of seating as many as this school will contain for many years to come, and it is in every way fitted to furnish a place for

chapel exercises, entertainments, lectures, etc. The building has a tile roof, is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity.

On the south side of the campus are two cottages, B and C: built of red pressed brick, two stories, with basement 33×73 feet. They have hot and cold water and are heated by steam. In the basement are the boys' wash rooms and store rooms. On the ground floor are school rooms, company officers' living rooms, etc. The entire upper floors are occupied as dormitories.

The building known as officers' quarters is a two-story brick structure 32×40 feet, with eight living rooms and basement.

The hospital is a one-story brick building 30×60 feet, with hot and cold water, heated by steam. There is one ward containing ten beds, a large hall, nurse's room, and bath rooms.

The detention hospital is a one-story brick building 20×30 feet. The ward contains four beds, but is large enough to hold eight.

The boiler house or power house is a one-story brick, 60×85 feet, including three annexes, one containing an electric light and power plant. One is used as a blacksmith shop, the other as a coal house.

The boys' water closet is a one-story brick 16×36 feet, divided into three compartments with brick floors. It is furnished with sanitary appliances, heated by steam, connected with water and sewer systems.

The tailor shop building is a red brick, one-story high, 20×40 feet, is heated by steam, and has water connections.

The carpenter shop is a red brick building 22×30 feet and is heated by steam.

The gymnasium building is a two-story pressed brick structure 40×60 feet, with basement. The basement is well lighted and heated and has a cement floor. It is used as a play room.

In addition to the buildings mentioned, there is a frame, iron-covered barn, 36×54 feet, one and one-half stories high; also numerous outbuildings. The buildings generally are in good condition.

There are 4 arc lights distributed about the grounds. All the wires and pipes are in tunnels and conduits.







GAYLORD BROS.  
MAKERS  
SYRACUSE, - N Y.  
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

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